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## Europe Democrats Contact Spanish Opposition Groups

New Political Setup Seen

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Oct. 27 (NYT).—In the closing days of the Franco regime, many major West European democratic parties and labor unions have intensified contacts with the outlawed political opposition in Spain.

Both covert and open meetings have taken place in Spain and in the capitals of other major European countries. All of them have been based on the assumption that the successors to Generalissimo Francisco Franco will have to rule differently.

Perhaps, the Europeans seem to hope, a range of political parties will one day be permitted in Spain. They are moving now to get to know new leaders, to cement old ties that in some cases date back to the Spanish Civil War and to help bring the Spanish people out of more than three decades of isolation from the West European mainstream. "The United States has a decisive role to play here," a West German Social Democrat, Bruno Friedrich said. "Policies that have been taken indicate that 80 percent of the Spanish people would oppose dictatorship after Franco's death. But the democrats of Spain fear that the United States would tolerate it and support it."

Other Leftists' Views  
Mr. Friedrich's misgivings about recent U.S. policy toward Spain are shared by other leftist European politicians. "We understand your need for military bases in Spain," Pierre Schöen, an aide to Sweden's Premier Olof Palme, said. "But why did President Ford have to visit Franco there last spring?"

The European parties, as they make contacts in Spain, have been carefully avoiding extremist movements. "This is the Basque separatist organization, or the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front. But even moderate political groupings are forbidden in Spain and meetings with outsiders can be dangerous."

Early in August, for example, Mr. Friedrich, who holds influential positions in his party and is close to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, attended a conference of 350 of the major opposition leaders somewhere in northern Spain. He will not say where it was. It was disguised as a family reunion—he had to take his wife and son with him.

Werner Marx, foreign-policy spokesman of the conservative Christian Democratic party here, has met with both Socialists and Christian Democrats in Spain—once in an art gallery in Toledo, twice in Madrid hotels, once for six hours in a private home. He and another deputy made two trips to Spain, in February and in June.

Britain's View

The British Labor party had a member of its Spanish Democrats Defense Committee in Spain last week, meeting with supporters of the Spanish Socialist Workers' party. Its leader, a 33-year-old labor lawyer, Felipe Gonzalez, may go to London next month if the Spanish government will return the passport it seized from him last summer.

In April Mr. Gonzalez visited Stockholm and Bonn, and just last Wednesday Alvarez de Miranda, a leader of one of the Spanish Christian Democratic groups, was in Bonn talking with Christian Democrats.

The Europeans say they are anxious to avoid "another Portugal," as they put it. They say the Spanish side do not want money so much as signs of support and solidarity. Democratic parties in Portugal have received huge amounts of money from the European parties as well as from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the Portuguese Communist party is reported to have been given millions of dollars by Moscow.

Small amounts of money have apparently flowed already to Spain. European trade unions have given aid to the underground Spanish labor movement through the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and political figures say there has been some party-to-party aid as well.

Five Weeks in Spain

Mr. Friedrich, who spent five weeks in Spain between the end of July and the beginning of last month, skirting the law that forbids unauthorized gatherings of more than 10 persons, conceded that his visit was a mission for his party to assess the likely post-Franco political scene. "This is not a revolutionary situation," he said. "It's a revolt of the well-off who see Franco's regime is no longer appropriate to the times. A new middle class has risen in the country and it feels isolated—especially at times like the present, when the whole outside world seems to equate Spain with Franco and fascism."

Top Red Talks of Coalition

PARIS, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The Spanish Communist party—poised for political action in the event of head of state Francisco Franco's death—is making an effort to show that its philosophy is different from that of the Portuguese Communist party.

The Spanish party, led by Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, who lives in Paris, has long had only distant relations with the parties of Eastern Europe. It has also chosen to support Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares in his conflicts with Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal.

Since the coup which in April of last year ended rightist rule in Portugal, the emphasis in that country has been on creating a "pluralist socialist democracy"—limiting the field effectively to the left.

But Mr. Carrillo said at a recent press conference here that his party would be willing to serve in a provisional government which included rightist groups, provided that he was sure they were willing to abide by the results of democratic elections.

The Communist party wants any provisional government formed after Gen. Franco's death to be a "wide coalition which unites all those who want to avoid a new civil war and who want to establish a pluralist regime without exclusions," Mr. Carrillo said.

Within the Junta Democrática—an opposition grouping of several parties of differing persuasions—Communist supporters would take part in "democratic action" to prevent the continuation of the present form of government.

Mr. Carrillo emphasized that the junta would not incite violence. He said that violence would erupt only if troops attacked demonstrators "in which case the army might split."

In an interview in the current issue of Time magazine, Mr. Carrillo is reported to say that Prince Juan Carlos, Gen. Franco's heir, is unacceptable to him and his party, which the magazine estimated to total 12,000 active members in Spain.

Discussing Spain after Gen. Franco, Mr. Carrillo is quoted as saying: "All Franco's structures will have to disappear, including Juan Carlos. The prince is, in effect, the son of Franco." If the Spanish people decide that they want a king, Mr. Carrillo said, he would favor Don Juan, Juan Carlos's father.

Clandestine Existence  
As the Portuguese party did before last year's coup in Lisbon, the Spanish Communist party has had a clandestine existence. But, unlike the Portuguese party, it has taken a firm line independent of the Kremlin.

In August, 1968, when Warsaw Pact forces invaded Czechoslovakia, the Portuguese party described the invasion as being "dictated by the overriding necessity of the defense of the Socialist regime."

The Spanish party, however, formally condemned the Soviet-led move.

Earlier, during the "Prague spring" of Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek's liberal reforms, a member of the Spanish party's executive, Santiago Alvarez, described Mr. Dubcek's program as an attempt to create "the type of Socialist society which... we think we must have in Spain."

The Spaniards' relations with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Army Ends Clash in Portugal

Reds Seize Home Of a Governor

LISBON, Oct. 27 (AP).—Troops broke up a battle in which dozens were injured today after Communists seized the governor's mansion in the southern town of Faro.

The Communists and their allies took over the mansion to protest the Interior Ministry's replacement last week of a pro-Communist governor by a Socialist.

Several hundred demonstrators broke into the building, shouting, "Disinfect it! Disinfect it!" The new civil governor is named Almeida Carapato and Carapato is the Portuguese word for louse.

A crowd of Socialists and Popular Democrats tried to dislodge the Communists and the two groups battled until troops from an infantry regiment escorted the occupiers to safety.

The interior of the mansion was badly damaged. This action by the army helped repair the armed forces' damaged credibility as the main instrument of law and order.

Credibility Restored

But a much more serious indication will be how the armed forces deal with the defiance of a presidential order that 20,000 illegally held weapons be turned over to authorities by last Friday.

When the deadline expired, a total of 11 weapons had been yielded and a group called the Revolutionary Brigades announced it would fight rather than disarm. This group, believed to have thousands of automatic weapons, said it was going underground.

President Francisco de Costa Gomes is publicly committed to shooting if necessary to retrieve the weapons.

This problem was believed to have been on the agenda, this evening when the Revolutionary Council, the country's ruling body, went into special session with President Costa Gomes presiding.

Other questions the council will consider are the continuing crisis of public authority, the Communist party's open opposition to the government despite the presence of a Communist minister in the Cabinet, and the approaching independence of Angola, an agreement for peaceful transition to a tripartite black coalition has dissolved in civil war.

Elsewhere, troops were used for the first time to remove squatters who had seized a farm. They ousted trespassers from a farm in the Ribatejo area.

Yesterday, Portugal announced a series of measures intended to stop the flight of capital from the country and strengthen the Portuguese escudo against foreign currencies.

The measures limit to 1,000 escudos—\$97 at the official rate—the sum Portuguese residents may take on each trip abroad. The yearly total for all trips is limited to 20,000 escudos (\$740).

All foreign exchange transactions by Portuguese are to be noted in their passports. Portuguese are also prohibited from taking checks and credit cards out of Portugal.

Nonresidents may not bring more than 1,000 escudos into the country and must leave with less funds than they had when they arrived. Excesses are punishable by prison terms of 2 to 8 years.



WHITE HOUSE WELCOME—President Sadat waves to crowd during lawn ceremony arranged by President Ford to greet Egyptian head of state as visit to U.S. starts.

As Essential to Mideast Peace

## Sadat: Internationalize Jerusalem

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, after exploding with President Ford ways to progress toward a Middle East peace, today called in a speech for internationalization of Jerusalem as part of an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

He also urged the United States to be more firm in pressing for an Israeli withdrawal on the Golan Heights line with Syria and called for the resumption of Geneva peace negotiations with full Palestinian representation.

While he again voiced his willingness to achieve a settlement

with Israel, the Egyptian leader took a stern stand in a speech at the National Press Club. He denounced Zionism while proclaiming, "We are not against Jews."

In calling for the internationalization of Jerusalem, Mr. Sadat went beyond the usual demand by Arab leaders that Israel give up the Old City, taken in the 1967 war, which contains the Jews' Walling Wall as well as Moslem and Christian shrines.

"No Arab, either Moslem or Christian, will agree at any time to Israeli sovereignty over Old Jerusalem," Mr. Sadat said. "Internationalization should not be done for the Arab sector alone but for all of Jerusalem."

The Palestinians, he said, "must take their share" at the Geneva Conference on the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"They are the core of the problem in the Middle East," he said. "If we do not solve the problem, we don't have peace."

Mr. Sadat's address, delivered on the first day of a state visit, followed a cordial meeting with Mr. Ford that included a discussion of U.S. military and economic assistance for Egypt.

Mr. Ford called their meeting "excellent" and spokesmen for the two leaders said afterward that the talks stressed "how to maintain the momentum toward an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

"Openness and Friendship"  
The 68-minute conference, which followed a formal arrival ceremony marking Mr. Sadat's visit, was characterized by "openness and friendship," the spokesmen said.

Before they began their discussion at the White House, Mr. Ford said their meeting signaled that progress toward a Middle East peace "will not stop."

Mr. Ford escorted the Egyptian leader to a limousine which took Mr. Sadat to the National Press Club. The two Presidents chatted and smiled as they walked toward the car.

Mr. Sadat, in telling the press club that the next step toward a lasting Middle East peace is a disagreement agreement between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights, said, "I don't see how the same historical ties to the rugged settlers who moved westward and expanded the colonies."

Prof. Zimbardo added that working against New York City is the traditional U.S. upward mobility and work ethic—"the sense that when you can afford to, and once you've become Americanized, you move out of New York."

Ever since New York City at the turn of the century took the lead in welcoming and integrating the "humble, the tired and the poor" into U.S. society, some historians say, Americans have felt uneasy about the cheap labor and dirty work that the immigrants performed. Or, in the view of Herbert Gans, professor of sociology at Columbia University, "[society] has often wished the immigrants never came."

A consistent ingredient in anti-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Foreigners Ready to Flee Beirut

As War Engulfs Luxury Hotels

BEIRUT, Oct. 27.—Lebanon's six-month-old civil war escalated today with the seizure of fashionable seaside hotels by militia combat units. It was also reported that for the first time artillery pieces were used in the fighting here.

The invasion of the luxury hotels overlooking the Mediterranean seemed certain to heighten the exodus of foreigners, many of whom patronize the hotels. The take-overs followed suggestions by the U.S. and British Embassies and those of several other European states that their nationals leave Lebanon unless it is essential that they stay.

The U.S. Embassy sent employees home before the usual end of working hours as the shooting neared the well-protected embassy building near the Mediterranean.

It is estimated that the U.S. community—believed to be the largest of many foreign "colonies" here—has already scaled down to about 2,000 persons from the 7,000 thought to have been present before the war erupted in April.

Two Key Moves  
The fighting, which was reported in many Beirut neighborhoods was dominated by two key moves by the Christian militiamen of the rightist Phalange party. They were being pressed hard by their leftist Moslem enemies in the war's biggest terrain-grabbing operation to date.

In swift moves in mid-afternoon, the Phalange moved gunmen into such luxury hotels as the Holiday Inn, the Phoenix Intercontinental and the Hotel St. George.

And Phalange gunmen in eastern Beirut fired into an unfinished 40-story skyscraper. The tower dominates both the luxury hotel area and the Kantari neighborhood, where leftists on high ground have pushed Phalange troops halfway down side streets toward the Mediterranean in the last three days of savage fighting.

Witnesses saw recoilless rifle rounds and heavy-machine-gun bullets hit the skyscraper, which was taken over by leftists Saturday. They established mortar, heavy machine gun and sniper positions on its upper floors.

According to unconfirmed reports, the Phalange militiamen were also firing at the tower with British-made pack howitzers, in the first use of artillery in the battling.

Motive of Tactics  
The Phalange's tactics appeared motivated by fear that its troops farther up the hill would be caught in a pincer movement. Phalange gunmen suddenly appeared at the Hotel St. Georges, where the small hunk of crowd included the U.S. and Dutch ambassadors.

Within minutes, the envoys and prominent Lebanese had disappeared with their security escorts.

The U.S. Embassy statement noted that it had begun trimming its own staff on a voluntary basis. It "suggested" that the U.S. community follow the embassy's policy of "voluntary departures of staff members" and their dependents and "evacuate from Lebanon dependents and personnel nonessential to their business activities in Lebanon."

During the weekend, the embassy announced the closings of a number of U.S. government regional offices, including the Foreign Service Institute's Arabic-language study facilities.

Today's fighting and reported pressures from Christian President Suleiman Franjeh frustrated plans to find the quorum of 50 deputies required to hold a parliamentary session.

One deputy said: "Every time we get near a quorum—and we were 49 today—he turns on the violence like a water faucet. We had to scuttle like rats from the parliament building."

## N.Y. Stock List Is 3 p.m. Price

The ending of Daylight Saving Time in the United States makes it impossible for the IRT to supply closing New York stock prices, because of deadline demands for air and rail distribution of the paper. The IRT will, however, provide stock quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. In addition, the stock market story will cover the closing of the market.



## To Prevent Seizure of Land

## Portuguese Farmer Takes Up Arms

By John Vinocur

SOUSA, Portugal, Oct. 27 (AP)—A Portuguese farmer, who has been seized by the Communist-led agricultural workers union, has taken up arms to prevent the seizure of his land.

Mr. van Zeller, 56, who has been seized by the Communist-led agricultural workers union, has taken up arms to prevent the seizure of his land.

He believes any move against his home must come through the pious land that spreads downhill before it, black and brown and yellow under the luminous fall sky.

"We've got a clear field of fire on the Communists," Mr. van Zeller said. "Today, tomorrow, whenever they're ready, I'm almost the last one left in this area. They'll be around soon."

## Albania Reportedly Purging Aides in Dispute on Economy

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Scores of senior Albanian officials, including a deputy premier and two ministers, have been purged this month in a move apparently signaling changes in Albania's economic policies, diplomatic sources reported today.

Sources also reported that party leader Enver Hoxha, 66, who has ruled since the end of World War II, is ailing and that day-to-day control over all affairs is in the hands of Premier Mehmet Shehu.

The purge is reported to be sweeping through the entire governmental structure and is believed to have been precipitated by deep disagreements over the forthcoming sixth five-year plan as well as growing economic difficulties.

The struggle over economic policies is reported to have delayed preparations for the next five-year plan. All the key ousted officials have long been identified with Stalinist economic policies, according to the sources.

## Steel Plant Project

The sources said that Albania's economic situation has caused tension with China, Albania's only foreign ally. The Chinese are said to have denied Albanian assistance for a major steel plant at Elbasan, which has been under construction for years. All work at the Elbasan project was halted several months ago, the sources said.

Among those ousted from their positions were Deputy Premier Abdyll Kelleci, who was also chairman of the state planning commission; Koco Theodosi, minister of industry and mining; and Kico Ngjela, minister of commerce. Mr. Kelleci and Mr. Theodosi were members of the ruling 13-man Politburo.

Mr. Kelleci was replaced by Peter Dode, formerly party secretary in Vlorë. The new minister of industry and mining and Politburo member is Pali Miska. Mr. Ngjela's posts were taken over by Nedit Hodja, former mayor of Gjiokastër.

Albania was the only European country to refuse to take part at the security conference in Helsinki in the summer. It has also rejected a Greek proposal for a conference of Balkan nations to deal with some practical aspects of regional cooperation.

## Campaign in Press

The current purge is accompanied by a campaign in the Albanian press criticizing "the bureaucrats" and stressing the need for more efficient management and administration of the economy.

But Western diplomats with regular access to Tirana have also noted a greater public emphasis on meeting the needs of Albanian consumers. Albania has the lowest standard of living in Europe and these diplomats believe that Mr. Hoxha may have been forced to shift economic priorities toward the consumer sector.

## GIs Accused by Prague Of Spying at Frontier

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Rude Pravo, the Czech Communist party newspaper, today accused the U.S. Army of sending border patrols to spy on Czechoslovak frontier installations.

It said that the arrest Oct. 17 of three armed U.S. soldiers at the West German-Czechoslovak border proves that the United States is observing activity on Czechoslovak territory and plotting subversion.

The three U.S. soldiers have been handed over to West German border police.

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20 per cent of the normally productive land has been seized. A man like Mr. van Zeller, who has 1,750 acres of wheat and barley about 100 miles south of Lisbon, has been caught in the middle of an attempt to break up the immense feudal holdings in the area through a land redistribution program, coupled with the agricultural unions' drive to seize everything, regardless of its size, that makes a profit. The unions plan eventual incorporation of the seized lands into a system of collectivized state farms.

Point System

Under the government's land-reform system, all farms are rated on a complex scale of points involving acreage, types of crops and soil. Everything over 50,000 points is considered surplus acreage to be turned over to the state for redistribution, with an indemnity for the owner. In Mr. van Zeller's case, he would have lost about 100 acres of his own choosing.

"But the government means nothing here," Mr. van Zeller said. "It's the Communist party which runs things in the Alentejo. Nobody can refute that."

Outside Lisbon and its industrial suburbs, the party is indeed strongest in the Alentejo. This strength is a legacy of centuries of a virtual master-serf relationship between the big land owners and the peasants who tilled the soil for them.

Mr. van Zeller, who has a university degree in agronomy, reads U.S. news weeklies and offers visitors 65-year-old port, cannot escape from the paternalism that goes with owning land here.

"God damn the 25th of April. God damn the whole revolution," he said, "but on the next day I knew it would turn rotten."

"The whole experience has been anthropologically fascinating, though. To see these cannibals around here making manifestos when they can't count past 10 or sign their own names was almost worth it."

My Man Mamel

Mr. van Zeller insists that most of the agricultural workers in the area do not want to occupy their bosses' farms. "My man Mamel," he says, "whom I have known since I was 4, and he was 6, who dug rows while I spread the seed, just the two of us, when I bought the place in 1933, do you think he wants to run it?"

Mamel, holding a shotgun, loyally shook his head. There are many men who disagree with him but his case is not a rarity and not entirely one involving an illiterate farm worker cowed by his boss and tradition.

The government has agreed to pay workers who take over and only half of their last wage. In the case of the least skilled workers on the Quinta Zúria, this means going straight back to the \$4.50 a day they were earning before the ouster of the rightist regime last year. Their pay was doubled by Mr. van Zeller in the interim.

With no money to buy seed and little more than promises from the government for credit, some workers who have taken over land have been killing livestock and trying to sell farm machinery for cash.

As I've always said, the United States holds in its hands more than 99 per cent of the cards in this game. I should urge the United States to do its best to fulfill another disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel similar to that of the first disengagement agreement achieved by (Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger through shuttle in 1974. It is urgent. It is in the capacity of the United States to be more precise. The United States is the only power that can do this."

Mr. Sadat said in an interview in Cairo before coming here that he was mainly concerned with obtaining arms from the United States. Mr. Kissinger said Saturday that the United States will "look very sympathetically at Egyptian requests" for economic assistance and "we are prepared to have a general discussion" of requests for military aid.

White House spokesman Ron Nessen said today that Mr. Ford's aid package for Egypt and Israel will be sent to Congress this week. He added, however, that the request for military and economic aid for Israel and economic assistance for Egypt has not yet reached the President's desk. Some decision, he said, must still be made.

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WOMEN ON THE MARCH—Moroccan women who joined King Hassan's march to Spanish Sahara are completely segregated from male participants and they ride in separate trucks. Here they peer at men through grillwork at Marrakesh station.

## Despite Progress in Talks

## March Into Spanish Sahara Still Planned

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—About 145,000 volunteers assembled near Morocco's frontier with the Spanish Sahara are still preparing to march on the territory's administrative capital although negotiations between Spain and Morocco over the region are proceeding satisfactorily, officials said here today.

The march will start as soon as all the 350,000 volunteers called for by King Hassan II have been assembled at the border town of Tarfaya. Moroccan Information Minister Ahmed Taleb Benhima said.

"We have started assembling all the regional delegations of the kingdom," he said. "As soon as the last stage of assembly is reached, the march will start across the demarcation line."

Asked what the volunteers would do once they arrived at the administrative capital, el Aïun, Mr. Benhima replied: "After creating the world. God rested and we shall do likewise."

Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Algiers after visiting Morocco and Mauritania to consult leaders of the rivals in the Sahara dispute and King Hassan received several Arab delegations.

Representatives of Egypt, Jordan and the United Arab Emirates are already in Marrakesh and this afternoon the King received a delegation from Saudi Arabia. Mauritania Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Mouknaas, was also due in Marrakesh to see King Hassan.

Most diplomatic activity revolves around Spanish proposals for a settlement, which the Moroccans say is progressing after the buildup of popular pressure in their country for the march into the disputed territory.

Mauritania also claims the area and is backing the Moroccan campaign. It is, therefore, associated with Morocco in the eventual settlement with Spain, officials said.

Algeria opposes King Hassan's march on the grounds that it would violate the principle of self-determination as called for by UN resolutions.

Mr. Waldheim is trying to calm the crisis in consultations with leaders in Spain, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria on instructions from the Security Council.

The UN executive arrived in Madrid tonight after visits to Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria. He is to confer with Spanish Foreign Minister Pedro Cordia and Premier Carlos Arias Navarro before returning to New York tomorrow.

Spanish sources said that the government expected Mr. Waldheim to inform them of King Hassan's decision on a tentative agreement between Spain and Morocco during talks here Friday and Saturday.

The first resolution dealing with the political aspects of Rhodesia was adopted unanimously. It affirms the right of the people of Rhodesia, which is called Zimbabwe in the UN, to freedom and independence. But the resolution stipulates that independence of the territory, which is nominally still under British administration, should not be granted before majority rule is established.

The second resolution, condemning the violation of sanctions imposed against Rhodesia by the Security Council, was adopted 110-0, with six abstentions. The abstainers were Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Britain and the United States.

The UN General Assembly, the 143-nation Trusteeship and Decolonization Committee adopted today two resolutions strongly condemning the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia and supporting the national liberation movement of that country. Rhodesia has 270,000 whites and 5.8 million blacks.

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## UN Panel Clears Two Resolutions On Rhodesia

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## Accused Red Called a Suicide

## Top Brazilian Journalist Dies After Questioning by Army

By Leonard Greenwood

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Oct. 27.—Vladimir Herzog, 38, news director of this city's cultural, television station, died in a military prison here during the weekend after being interrogated about alleged ties to the outlawed Brazilian Communist party.

The Second Army command, based here, said that Mr. Herzog had been left alone in his room to write out confessions on Saturday afternoon and had hanged himself with a strip of cloth.

Mr. Herzog, married and the father of two boys, had gone voluntarily to the Second Army headquarters on the outskirts of the city early Saturday morning after security men had been to TV Cultura to look for him on Friday while he was away from the office.

Before leaving for the army post, Mr. Herzog told colleagues: "I'll go and see what they want. I have nothing to hide, nothing to fear."

He was the 11th journalist arrested in Sao Paulo State in just over a week in a wave of imprisonments that has topped 200.

Other Prisoners

Those seized include leaders and members of the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) at the state level, doctors, students, university professors, lawyers and trade union leaders.

Security officers say the arrests are the result of investigations into the Communist party's activities.







## Abusing the UN

The Arab-sponsored project to have the UN define Zionism as a form of racial discrimination is not only stupidly political sociology, but as U.S. Ambassador Patrick Moynihan warns, a move that, if as successful as he fears it will be in the General Assembly, a grave detriment to the UN.

Anti-Zionism has become a code word in Communist and Third World circles, for anti-Semitism. The two are not necessarily the same thing (there are, and always have been, Jews who disapproved of Zionism as a political activity that, they believe, seeks to anticipate a religious promise) but it is clear enough from the words and actions of many non-Jewish anti-Zionists that it is the Jew who is their target, as well as the ingathering of the exiles in Israel.

More precisely, the anti-Zionism resolution is intended to support the Arab cause in the Middle East on terms that would prevent, or certainly obstruct, any reasonable settlement of Middle Eastern differences on the basis of recognition of the state of Israel. Since Israel, in international law, was in no small part a creation of the UN, and one that has been consistently reaffirmed by UN resolutions and peacekeeping actions, this resolution not only runs counter to the general spirit of UN institutions, based on, in Mr.

Moynihan's words, racial and ethnic tolerance. It is also a specific obstacle to efforts now under way to end the long and costly struggle in the Middle East within the framework of UN policy.

As Mr. Moynihan has said, the democracies can only respond to such a resolution, if it passes the General Assembly, by saying the action is "not important." And that, of course, Mr. Moynihan warns, would mean acting as if the UN itself "is not a very important place."

In itself, this would be a bad thing; it would weaken the world organization, in the vital area of prestige and authority. And it could lead to worse—to countermeasures that would deprive the UN of some of its most responsible and practical support.

There is still time for the sponsors of the resolution and their supporters to accept the fact that this bit of nasty rhetoric can only be purchased at a heavy price—for themselves, for the UN, for the peoples of the world. Even on the basis of their own expectations, the resolution is not worth this cost. It will not help the Arabs to resolve the complex Middle Eastern dilemma, and will be destructive of much that the UN is supposed to stand for in a gravely disturbed world.

## Low Key on China

Secretary Kissinger's eighth trip to Peking achieved its main objective—arranging for President Ford's first visit, evidently at the end of November—but it clearly had its disappointments.

The "senior official" who briefed the press on the way back acknowledged as much when he said that the Chinese now consider the United States less important in world affairs, and presumably to China, than a few years ago. But he did not say what concessions to U.S. desires the Chinese refused to make.

Progress on the Taiwan issue and toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Peking was not expected this year. Nor could Mr. Kissinger have expected success in urging the Chinese to be more tolerant of U.S. détente policy toward their Soviet adversaries. In their search for a Western counterweight to the Soviet Union, the Chinese are undoubtedly concerned over domestic weakness in the United States after Watergate and the possibility of declining U.S. interest in Asia and the world generally.

So, the question remains: What disappointments did Mr. Kissinger encounter? The most crucial issue on which some progress might have been expected was Korea. Stabilization of the status quo on the Korean Peninsula, where the possibility of a new war cannot be excluded, would appear to be in the interest of China as well as the United States. Mr. Kissinger sought Chinese support for three-way U.S. negotiations with the two Koreas and their joint admission to the

UN. Peking, while cautioning North Korea against adventures, nevertheless continues to back Pyongyang in its insistence on negotiations with the United States alone and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the south.

The reduced U.S. role in the Far East pleases Pyongyang and has reawakened North Korean ambitions, but it troubles Peking. The Chinese are concerned about Soviet penetration into Laos and Moscow's increasing influence everywhere in Asia as U.S. power on the continent wanes. The Soviet Union has the edge over China in Hanoi. It is India's chief support. Japan insists on maintaining equal relations toward Peking and Moscow rather than tilting in the Chinese direction, as Peking desires.

China, as a result, has accepted the U.S. presence in Japan and even the build-up in U.S. power in the Indian Ocean, as a counter to Soviet influence.

"We ended our isolation from each other because of our perceptions of our national interest," Mr. Kissinger said in his last Peking banquet toast. This perception and the basic elements of the new Sino-U.S. relationship remain intact. That is why Mao Tse-tung had a long, friendly visit with Mr. Kissinger and made it clear that he wanted President Ford to come, even if substantive progress on Sino-U.S. disagreements could not be made at this time. For the moment, the relationship is as good as could be expected and serves the separate interests of both countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Rights and Security

The Ford administration's decision to see to it that surveillance carried out by the National Security Agency is conducted lawfully clearly tends in the right direction; but it is not so clear that the course of action now being considered inside the White House is the most effective means of achieving the desired result.

The term "national security" has sometimes been used promiscuously to cover a broad range of improper activities as well as to shield delicate and highly valuable national security programs. As a result, technological capacities and political circumstances have combined to create a condition in which Americans were in jeopardy of losing part of their liberties without knowing it.

The activities of the National Security Agency are a case in point. The agency has highly sophisticated technology which can accomplish such diverse and useful acts as monitoring Soviet missile firings and intercepting conversations between Soviet officials as they talk by telephone while driving through Moscow in their limousines. But those same awesome capabilities also enabled NSA to supply other agencies with 1,100 pages of material about domestic political dissenters gleaned apparently from private communications.

It is that latter type of activity which has properly motivated the administration to

seek appropriate safeguards. The current proposal is for the attorney general to certify that the material intercepted by NSA is of genuine national security interest before it can be distributed to other government agencies.

The problem is that the proposal is solely an executive branch notion, from conception to operation. It is apparently designed to pre-empt Congress and the courts, both of which are moving deliberately toward clearly stated limits on national security activities. It is proper for those branches finally to act on this problem, for their avoidance of this task created the void into which NSA's technology has moved.

The administration's proposal banks heavily on the integrity and the wisdom of the attorney general. Although few would express doubts about Edward Levi on either count, recent history should leave the country skeptical of complete reliance on such a solution.

The preferable course is for Congress to take this responsibility seriously for the first time and to move deliberately in cooperation with the executive branch. The goal should be legislation which will seek an appropriate balance between the rights of U.S. citizens and the requirements of national security in a nuclear age.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### China's Stiffening Attitude

Renewed turbulence on the left of Peking's delicately-balanced leadership group seems to have forced Teng Hsiao-ping to try and provide the radicals with some sort of evidence that he is able to exploit relationship with the "imperialists" to China's advantage. But there are also concrete differences between China and the United States, including

the Taiwan recognition question and the still outstanding matter of the frozen assets. Nor does Kissinger's proposal for a four-power conference on Korea, to be attended by the United States, China and North and South Korea, seem to have drawn a favorable reaction from Peking, where the North Korean claims to sole rights of Korean representation are being urged with increasing rigidity. —From the *Neus Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 28, 1900

NEW YORK.—The mosquito, according to the testimony of Dr. Walter Reed and other surgeons, writing in the current issue of the Philadelphia Medical Journal, propagates yellow fever. "The mosquito serves as the intermediate transmitter for the parasite of yellow fever, and it is highly probable the disease is only propagated through the bite of this insect."

### Fifty Years Ago

October 28, 1925

PARIS.—A requiem mass for the repose of the soul of John Tiller will be celebrated at the English Church of St. George, 7 rue Auguste-Vacquerie, next Friday, at noon. Mr. John Tiller was widely known throughout the theatrical world, and the hope is expressed that all members of the theatrical profession in Paris will take this notification as an invitation to be present.



## John Dornberg From Munich:

The issue boils down to the question: How democratic can a democracy be if it wants to remain democratic?

MUNICH.—Given the political violence and extremism rocking most of Europe these days, West Germany appears to be a paragon of democratic calm and social order.

The economy shows signs of perking up. The inflation rate is the lowest anywhere. Even unemployment, though one could expect it to be a sensitive issue in light of the role mass joblessness played in bringing Hitler to power in 1933, has thus far led to no significant social unrest.

There are no strikes. Wage demands by the unions, expressed in a spirit of social partnership with management, are reasonable. Moreover, the unemployment rate appears at last to have peaked at slightly more than one million. And there are still more than 2 million foreign workers.

### Extremists Losing

As a series of state and local elections this year has demonstrated, radical and extremist parties on both the left and right-wing fringes of the political spectrum are losing support and dwindling to oblivion with voter percentages well behind the decimal point.

After a brief period of upheaval in the late 1960s, the vestiges have again become institutions of higher learning rather than laboratories for revolution.

Students can be said to be rebellious about anything these days, then it is largely the fact that nearly two out of three secondary-school graduates are barred from higher education because the five-covered halls are so overcrowded.

The small number of anarchists and terrorists of the Andreas Bader and Ulrike Meinhof variety—less than 200—have for the most part been neutralized behind bars or have otherwise been cowed into inactivity and isolated from the mainstream of the militant left, such as it is.

Yet, to hear West Germans talk and to observe the mood in this eye of the European storm, the republic and Germany's second experiment with democracy are on the brink of catastrophe and threatened as never before.

To meet the putative danger, it seems, both the left-liberal government coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) and the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) are vying with one another to enact more laws and more legal and administrative safeguards to protect what is known here as the *Demokratische Grundordnung*, the basic democratic order.

This phenomenon, which has prompted a number of prominent and well-meaning foreign observers to warn that democracy itself can be destroyed by an excess of hyper-legislative shackles, was only too apparent last week.

Thus, on Thursday the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe ruled that the plodding Bader-Meinhof trial in Stuttgart—still bogged down in the preliminary, preventive stages nearly six months after it was convened—may now continue even without the presence of the defendants in the courtroom.

The trial had been recessed since Sept. 30 when a panel of court-appointed physicians declared the four accused were too ill and physically weak to defend themselves.

Under more normal circumstances this would preclude continuation of the proceedings because trials in absentia are illegal.

However, a recent modification of West German judicial procedure, enacted specifically for this case last January and appropriately called the Lex Bader-Meinhof, provides the court with a convenient escape clause.

It permits a trial in absentia if the defendants themselves are judged responsible for their physical incapacitation, for example, due to a hunger strike, as was the case with Bader, Meinhof, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

Obviously everything is legal and the principle of due process has been observed.

The ink on the high-court ruling had barely dried when on Friday the Bundestag launched into a seven-hour debate over the so-called "extremists' law."

This is a measure, passed on

final reading, which codifies and regulates a nearly four-year-old practice of testing the loyalty to the constitution and to the basic democratic order of all applicants for civil service positions.

The practice has been likened by some critics to a McCarthy type witch-hunt for political radicals, invariably on the left, and has been roundly satirized by Nobel Prize novelist Heinrich Böll in his latest book, "Reports on the State of the Nation's Loyalty."

Witch-hunt or not, the object of the loyalty tests and hearings is to exclude radicals and all those who believe in, profess or practice unconstitutional change of the basic order from government service.

And since governmental service in West Germany is a category that covers not only the usual run of bureaucrats but school teachers, university faculty members, judges, public prosecutors, transportation and communications employees, the police and even some physicians in the Public Health Service, the examinations extend to vast numbers of citizens.

Indeed, according to one recently released set of statistics between January, 1973, and July of this year, 422,000 applicants were tested for their loyalty, of which less than 300 were rejected on grounds of being radicals.

Friday's protracted and often acrimonious debate was not about the loyalty test practice as such for the Karlsruhe Supreme Court has already given it the seal of constitutionality and legality, but the opposition CDU/CSU's contention that the government's bill does not go far enough.

The bill, as finally passed over the votes of the opposition, authorizes tests and hearings only when there is sufficient cause to suspect an applicant's loyalty. In the opposition draft, membership in radical, albeit legal, political parties, notably the Communists, would have sufficed as demonstrable evidence of disloyalty by itself.

The discrepancy between the two bills is insignificant in light of the tenor of the debate and the impression created that West German democracy is under siege, a siege against which it can defend itself only by passing yet more laws.

To a degree this attitude can be described as "typically German"—a penchant for legalism on order, an almost compulsive need to codify all aspects of societal behavior, and to lock down or lock away edges which are not quite neat.

But there is in the current fear of radicalism also the ingrained phobia of history repeating itself, of the Second Republic going the way of the first because Weimar lacked the legal instruments with which to defend itself against extremist onslaughts.

While the motivations are understandable, the question does arise as to where West Germany's embryonic democracy is headed if it continues on its current path.

And the question seems especially appropriate when, to all appearances and in the context of European developments, that democracy seems one of the safest of all.

### The Question

The issue is, of course, not confined to West Germany. It really boils down to the oft-discussed and never-resolved question: How democratic can a democracy be if it wants to remain democratic?

To not defend itself against the onslaughts of radicals bent on its destruction, one of the CDU leaders, Alfred Dreger, said during Friday's debate, "is to be masochistic."

Perhaps. But as the Franco-German political scientist Alfred Grosse, winner of the West German book industry's peace prize, said during his acceptance speech in Frankfurt earlier this month:

"Perhaps I am too French or think too much about 1933, but it seems to me that there is more and more discussion in the Federal Republic these days about defending the basic order through the state, and always less discussion about defending basic human rights against the state."

## When the U.S. Government Works

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON.—One of the prickliest questions awaiting decision in Washington is whether to let the Concorde land in the United States. Britain and France have invested enormous sums and prestige in their supersonic airliner and urgently want approval for commercial service.

But the environmental and safety objections—noise, threat to the atmosphere, marginal fuel reserves—are all so formidable.

The man who will decide is William T. Coleman Jr., the secretary of transportation. That kind of responsibility is often fudged in Washington, or subject to secret distortions. The British papers have already suggested that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger or President Ford will really decide about the Concorde. But Bill Coleman makes clear that he thinks it is his duty, that he has been left free to carry it out and that he will.

He is going about it a little like a judge. He has identified nine key issues on the Concorde. He is trying to get answers on them from his own safety people, noise experts and the like. He has a letter from Henry Kissinger laying out the foreign policy considerations. In the next few weeks he will make the decision, and then, do something really unusual for a Cabinet officer.

### An Opinion

"I'm going to write an opinion," Coleman said in a conversation the other day. "I think there is a duty to articulate one's reasons on something this important." He added, smiling: "Then I'll get the hell out of town."

It will not be the first time he has explained a decision in that open way. When he resisted powerful bureaucratic and political forces and said no to a proposed new superhighway through the Virginia suburbs, I-66, he gave his reasons in an opinion.

Nor is it the first time he has faced up to controversy with apparent equanimity. Talking with Coleman, one gets the impression not that he enjoys battles but that he thinks the only point in his kind of job is to call them as he sees them.

Recently he annoyed a lot of people, including some friends and natural allies, by coming out against federal aid to give the northeast rail corridor 150-mile-an-hour trains. Coleman did it because he found that the cost had been grossly underestimated. A 1971 department study came up with the figure of \$370 million. But when Coleman pressed for hard estimates, the total approached \$5 billion. He suggested spending \$1.3 billion to upgrade the service now, leaving open the possibility of high-speed trains later.

Another controversial decision was to impose user charges on the inland waterways. The government has spent \$8 billion on the waterways over the years, and Coleman reasoned that the large companies—some of them large, or owned by conglomerates—should not get that capital free. Moreover, they pay no gasoline tax, and they compete with the railroads.

"We have a lot of changes to make in the transportation field," Coleman said, "and you have to make choices. You mostly disappoint people—you don't please them."

Part of his policy is to encourage mass transit. His most difficult political problem may lie in the proposals for change in the highway trust fund. It was set up in 1956, to run for 20 years. Coleman wants to revive the allocation formula so a portion of the tax money goes to complete the interstate highway network, the

rest to states and localities for either roads or mass transit. But there is stiff resistance in Congress to any change.

"I'm willing to take the same \$7 billion a year," he said, "and give people options. I say, 'If you want to spend your share all on highways, be my guest. But if you want to have transit, that's your choice.' I don't understand why people should be against that."

### Abuse of Power

"President Eisenhower was right to choose a 20-year trust fund for highways when he did. But gasoline was 17 cents a gallon then, and the supply seemed unlimited; we were not educated on environmental costs. Why can't we change our policy to reflect realities?"

Watergate showed among other things how power in Washington had drained to the White House, and been abused. One widely-suggested safeguard against that corruption of power was to have in the Cabinet persons of inde-

pendence, of substance, who could not be overborne in secret by an H.R. Haldeeman.

Coleman is a post-Watergate example of a man of independence, accepting responsibility. There are others: one mentioned here is the secretary of labor, John Dunlop. The obvious element in common is that they do not need the job; John Dunlop can go back to being a professor happily any time, and Bill Coleman to being a prosperous lawyer. But that does not always assure independence. Some people who do not need office grow so fond of its trappings that they trim their judgments.

So there is some good news in Washington, along with the dreary. Credit is due to President Ford for confiding important issues to people of substance and letting them decide as their legal duty requires. Of course the fact that decisions are faced squarely and made openly does not guarantee that they will be right. But if they are not, someone will be accountable.

## Just Call Me Bill

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Very soon I will be 50, a datum I do not expect will rouse the statisticians or revive the fireworks industry. Fifty, and left with a problem that keeps... changing, as you grow older. It is, of course, the first-name problem.

My inclinations on the matter have always been formed in part by a sense of inheritance. I grew up "mistering" people, and discovered after I was fully grown (if indeed that has yet really happened) that in continuing to do so, I was bucking a trend of sorts: the obsessive egalitarian familiarity which approaches a raid on one's privacy.

So on reaching 30, I made a determined effort to resist. Even now, on the television program, *Firing Line*, I refer even to those guests I know intimately as "Mr. Buchanan," "Governor Reagan," or "Senator Goldwater." The effort, I thought, was worthwhile—a small gesture against the convention that requires you to refer to Prof. Mortimer Applegate as "Mort" five minutes after you have met. Jack Paar would have called Socrates, "Doc."

### Difficulties

I came on two difficulties. The first was the public situation in which mistaking somebody was plainly misunderstood. Or, if understood at all, taken as an act of social condescension. For a couple of years I would refer, on his TV program, to "Mr. Carson." In due course I discovered that the audience thought I was trying to put on an act. Mr. Carson does not exist in America. Only Johnny does.

The second problem, as one grows older, lies in the creeping suspicion of people a little older than oneself that your use of the surname is intended to accentuate an enigmatic age difference. If you are 35 and the other man is 28, you can, for a while, call him Mr. Jones, without giving offense. But if you are 40 and he is 50 and you call him Mr. Jones, he is likely to think that you are rubbing in the fact of his relative senescence.

The complement of that problem, which I rear more than anything except rattlesnakes and detente, is trying to be "One of the Boys." "Just call me Bill," to the roommate of your son at

college, is in my judgment an odious effort to efface a chronological interval as palpable as the wrinkles on my face, and the maturity of my judgment.

On the other hand, one has to struggle to avoid stiffness. So I arrived, for a while, at the understanding that I was "Mister" to everyone under the age of 21, or thereabouts, and only then, cautiously, Bill. It is a subproblem how to break the habit. Here I made a subrule: that I would invite younger people to call me "Bill" exactly one time. If thereafter they persisted in using the surname, well, that was up to them.

A second, redundant gesture on my part could be interpreted as pleading with them to accept me as an archeological equal.

My bias, on the whole, continued in the direction of a tendency to formality, so in the last few years I made a determined effort to overcome it, wherein I came across my most recent humiliation. Margaret Thatcher was my guest on *Firing Line*. Bothered to my surprise, the British being more naturally formal than we are, half-way through the program she suddenly referred to me, once, as "Bill." I declined to break my *Firing Line* rule, and so persisted with "Mrs. Thatcher." However, the next day when we met again at a semi-social function, I traced myself on leaving and said, "Good-bye, Margaret." And, a week later writing her a note congratulating her on her performance, I addressed it: "Dear Margaret."

### Shocked

Today I have from her a most pleasant reply, about this and that. But it is addressed in her own hand (as is the British habit: only the text is typed): "Dear Mr. Buckley." Shocked, I looked back at the transcript—only to discover that, on the program, she was talking about a "bill" that lay before the House of Commons. The trauma has set me back by years, and I may even find myself addressing "Mr. Carson" next time around. I suppose, though, that at 50, the problem becomes easier in respect of the 25-year olds. At 70, it will be easier still. Well before then, I hope to be able to address Margaret, I mean Mrs. Thatcher, as Madame Prime Minister.

هكذا من لاصل



## To Encourage Self-Rule

## Israelis Allow Local Elections In Arab West Bank Villages

BURQA, Occupied Jordan, Oct. 27 (AP).—Israel sought to encourage Palestinian local government in occupied West Jordan today by permitting elections in 26 Arab villages.

The voters were choosing new village councils in towns captured by Israel in the 1967 war. Many of them are poor, without electricity or running water.

Israeli troops stayed out of sight. The ballot boxes were watched over by Arab police. A village candidate said, "The Israelis haven't interfered at all."

## Kollek Backed On Jerusalem Aid to Arabs

Major Teddy Kollek, under fire from rightist politicians for plans to ease restrictions in East Jerusalem, the Arab quarter, has won support from the City Council to support his plan to ease restrictions on the city's Jewish and Arab residents.

The council endorsed his plan last night with a 27-11 vote after a four-hour heated debate.

Highly respected Likud and National Religious Party (NRP) members on the council had called the debate because Mr. Kollek said two weeks ago that control of Jerusalem should not be a stumbling block to Middle East peace and that, without his plan, the ultimate fate of the city could prove painful to the Jews.

Education, Citizenship. Mr. Kollek's plan calls for legislation formally authorizing current informal programs that educate young Arabs for entry into Arab universities and give East Jerusalem Arabs the right to maintain their Jerusalem citizenship while rejecting Israeli citizenship.

NRP Councilman David Bergman told Mr. Kollek that he should concentrate on subjects for which he had received a mandate from the voters. The mayor replied that he had a mandate to pursue a policy of moderation since he had run for re-election on the issue of coexistence, not clean streets.

The council's resolution called for "coexistence, tolerance and development of the city for the benefit of all its residents." Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan along with the West Bank of the Jordan River in the 1967 Middle East war. It annexed the eastern quarter of the city shortly after the war.

Bomb Injures Eight. JERUSALEM, Oct. 27 (UPI).—A time bomb exploded in a car parked in front of the Royal Hotel in the center of the city at 7 a.m. today, causing extensive damage and wounding eight people. None was seriously hurt.

Police sources said that between 15 and 20 Arabs were taken into custody for questioning. The hotel is frequented by tourists.

## Chinese Conduct Nuclear Test at Underground Site

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP).—China set off an underground nuclear blast today that it said was part of an effort to break the superpower's control of nuclear weapons.

The announcement by the official news agency also said that China's nuclear tests were only for defensive purposes. It was China's second underground nuclear test and the first since its first exploded an atomic device in November, 1964.

A seismic station operated by the Indian Atomic Energy Commission said the explosion was carried out at China's desert test site in Sinkiang Province and had a yield of about 20,000 tons of TNT.

The Chinese news agency, monitored in Tokyo, said the test was conducted "successfully" but did not give the site or yield.

The conducting of necessary and limited nuclear tests by China is entirely for the purpose of defense and for breaking the nuclear monopoly by the superpowers, with the ultimate aim of abolishing nuclear weapons," the agency said.

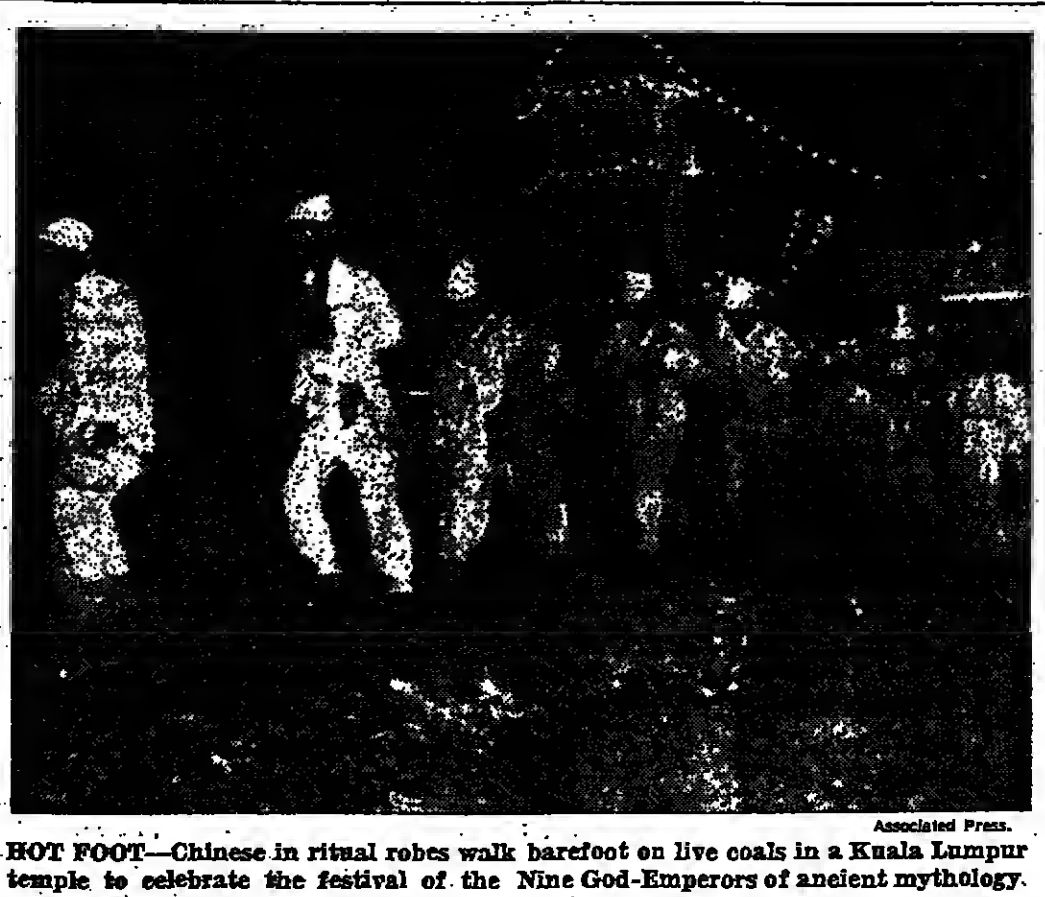
Today's blast was China's first nuclear detonation in about 16 months.

## U.K. Liberal Aide Charged in Theft

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Peter Hain, president of the young wing of the Liberal party, has been charged with stealing £400 (\$1,014) from a London bank. He denied the charge.

Scotland Yard confirmed that Mr. Hain, 25, was charged Friday with stealing the money from the Upper Richmond Road branch of Barclays Bank.

Mr. Hain told newsmen: "It is a case of mistaken identity. I am completely innocent of the charge." He was free on £100 bail.



HOT FOOT—Chinese in ritual robes walk barefoot on live coals in a Kuala Lumpur temple to celebrate the festival of the Nine God-Emperors of ancient mythology.

## Although Some Tension Persists

## U.S.-Swedish Relations Slowly Improving

By Bernard Weinraub

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Relations between Sweden and the United States, which soured during the Vietnam war, are slowly improving. But there is still wariness and some tension.

Despite the decline of anti-U.S. demonstrations in Stockholm and

an increased number of American on official visits, hostility to the United States and to Americans remains evident.

"The war in Vietnam has not ended for a lot of these people," a U.S. official said. They still enjoy hitting us over the head and they still picture us as bigots or worse."

## Crime Surge in U.S. Crowds Prisons Into Offbeat Solutions

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (WP).—Louisiana may turn a mothballed U.S. Navy transport into a floating prison.

Florida—similarly overwhelmed by a record number of men and women being sent to prison—has resorted to putting prisoners in tents.

And Missouri—figuring it could not wait for new facilities—recently took a hard look at an empty Roman Catholic seminary with the idea of using it as a prison.

These are among the steps states are taking in hopes of defusing the explosive problem of prison overcrowding—one of the conditions blamed for the bloody 1971 Attica riot in New York.

Overcrowding in prisons has never been as bad, according to authorities. And it will soon become worse, they warn.

Presidential rhetoric about "law and order" and "domestic tranquility" has been translated into prison sentences in the courts and an unforgiving attitude among parole boards, correction authorities say.

But longer jail terms and fewer suspended sentences and paroles are not the only reasons for the overcrowding. Rising crime—attributed by some to inflation and joblessness—and a new wave of young prisoners are cited as other reasons.

As of Dec. 31, 1973—Justice Department figures show—204,348 U.S. men and women were behind bars, 89 per cent of them in state institutions. That total, a new high, represented an increase of 4.3 per cent over 1972.

Flood of Prisoners. Since the 1973 figure was published, many states have received a flood of new prisoners. The American Correctional Association, a national organization that includes state and federal correction executives among its members, has verified the record increases.

Raymond Olsen, associate executive director of the association, said, "State legislators must recognize the fact that our prison populations have been, and are currently, increasing at an alarming rate. State legislators must allocate money to build new, smaller institutions instead of more big dungeons. And these new institutions should have enough staff people to train inmates for gainful employment once they are released."

Louisiana officials, however, are under a court order to find an immediate solution to overcrowding in their prisons. A spokesman said that putting prisoners in a ship off Baton Rouge sounded odd when first suggested.

But the longer state officials studied the idea, the better it looked. Not only would a floating jail relieve overcrowding, but it would provide an opportunity for a selective group of prisoners to learn seagoing skills they could use after being released, the spokesman said.

The ship that Louisiana seeks is the General E.W. Butler. The ship is sited in the James River in Norfolk, Va., in mothballs. The Maritime Administration has custody of the ship.

footing ship, which used to transport military families across the ocean.

The series of individual compartments in the ship makes it suitable for imprisoning 500 men in uncrowded conditions, a spokesman said. One obstacle is how much it would cost to maintain the ship as a floating prison.

Louisiana officials probably will decide within 60 days whether to make a formal request to use the Butler as a prison.

In Florida, the prison population—15,212 at the end of last month—has increased by 7,150 since 1965. But more than half of that gain has been in the last two years.

To handle some of its overflow, Florida has set up tents on the grounds of its maximum-security state penitentiary at Ruffalo. An official said 230 prisoners are sleeping under canvas now.

Crime is running about 30 per cent higher this year than last in Florida, the official said.

Georgia Parolees Act. ATLANTA, Oct. 27 (AP).—The first of as many as 1,000 state prison inmates were set free today as the Board of Pardons and Paroles cut a year off the sentences of about 7,000 prisoners to relieve overcrowding at state facilities.

Prison officials said 331 inmates were due for immediate release. Most were up for parole in a matter of days but some received sentence reductions of up to six months.

As many as 1,000 "nonparole offenders" will gain early release within the next few weeks because of the board's one-year commutations, officials said.

"The board realizes this action is contrary to sound parole practice," said a prison spokesman. "But the hazards of taking such action must be viewed in light of the dangers if we fail to act."

Georgia's state prison facilities currently house nearly 11,700 inmates—about 1,000 above their capacity, the spokesman said.

## But Traditions, Habits Survive Communist Austerity Creeping Up on Laos

By Lewis M. Simons

LUANG PRABANG, Laos, Oct. 27 (WP).—The Laotian Communist revolution is being carried out gently and peacefully.

Signs of austerity are creeping into the sweet decadence which for so many years characterized this small country for foreigners and Laotians alike. But life has not yet become Spartan.

Although the hard-core Marxist-Leninists of the Pathet Lao movement are making all major policy decisions at their headquarters in Vieng Xay, near the North Vietnamese frontier, administrators better attuned to urban life implement these policies in the cities.

The Pathet Lao are aware that Laos can ill afford to lose any more qualified civil servants, teachers, businessmen and professional people.

About 50,000 Laotians, including a large number of university graduates, have already fled the country, seeking refuge in Thailand or in the West.

Too Great a Luxury. At a "re-education seminar" in Vieng Xay, a Pathet Lao instructor noted that the Communists had not executed a single former royal army general, "despite the fact that many were imperialist lackeys and war criminals." The reason for this leniency, he said, is that Laos is a small country and revenge is too great a luxury for us. The Laotian population is barely 3 million.

In a seeming effort to appease city dwellers, the Pathet Lao is continuing to import goods at normal monthly rates. About 85 per cent of the fuel brought into Laos is used by car-owners in Vieng Xay. Conversely, imports of other items, including some food and construction materials, have fallen off sharply.

"The Pathet Lao know very well that if they were to cut off gasoline, the majority of Vieng Xay would head across the river overnight," an oil importer said.

But signs, however faint, of a permanent change in Laotian life are emerging. The few wealthy Laotians and some middle class people who have remained behind, as well as most Westerners living in Luang Prabang and Vieng Xay, view the changes sadly, if not quite ominously. Many seem to consider the shift a good thing, however.

Embarrassingly Honest. "The new government officials are so honest it's almost embarrassing," commented a French restaurateur whose admiration was tempered by his concern for his diminishing wine cellar. "I doubt that I'll stay beyond next year," he added, "but I think the changes will help Laos."

Mr. Strauss-Hupe, a former ambassador to Belgium, said, "I've met no hostility whatsoever. As far as the amenities of the formal relationship, they're carefully observed by both sides. Neither of us have said anything at which the other can take umbrage. More Americans are coming here on official visits, too."

But another U.S. official said, "The newspapers constantly portray America as a country of violence, corruption, racism and anti-Semitism."

A European diplomat echoed a commonly heard criticism of Sweden: that officials, ordinary people and newspapers are loath to criticize the Soviet Union and repressive regimes in Africa, but perennially needle the United States. "Their criticism is decidedly two-faced," he said. "You hear very little here about repression in the Soviet Union."

Colombian General Warns of Anarchy. BOGOTA, Oct. 27 (AP).—Alarmed at the growing crime rate, a top army officer has warned that Colombia is on the verge of anarchy and social disintegration.

Gen. Fernando Landabero, commander of the Bogota forces, spoke last week as troops in the northern industrial town of Medellin arrested scores of persons following the 12th kidnapping there this year. In his speech honoring Gen. Arturo Rincon, who was assassinated last month in Bogota, Gen. Landabero said the military needs modern arms to fight criminals and guerrillas.

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## Pawnshops Gain During U.K. Slump

IPSWICH, England, Oct. 27 (Reuters).—The pawnshop is making a comeback here—a sign of the money shortage caused by Britain's recession.

"More and more people have been wanting to get money, largely because of unemployment," said John Steward, who is opening a pawnshop here. It will be the town's first new one in 10 years and its small loans on traded-in goods will provide a needed public service, Mr. Steward said.

He and a partner, Kenneth Clark, have been running two pawnshops in this industrial town 50 miles northeast of London. They say that customers have been depositing items like stereo sets and furs to get funds to pay their bills.

Habits Die Hard. Habits and customs die hard in a tradition-steeped society like Laos. Last month, for example, the annual royal boat races between slender 60-men canoes representing various Buddhist temples were held here, as usual.

But the new austerity was evident to experienced observers. "The king arrived by car and a rather old at that," noted a Western diplomat who attended the festivities. "He traditionally came on his royal barge," the observer added, "but those days are gone forever."

While the races were on, the three major hotels here were filled to capacity. Now, they are empty. A few days ago, there were two persons in each hotel and meals were cooked only to order.

A curfew closes down the city at 11 p.m., but the immaculately clean streets are deserted long before.

"What is there do?" observed the night watchman at a hotel.

U.K. Holds American In \$12-Million Forgery

UKERIDGE, England, Oct. 27 (AP).—A Florida man charged with possessing forged U.S. Treasury bills with a face value of more than \$12 million was kept in custody today after a bail hearing was told that "an American syndicate" is involved and that the case is being investigated in three other countries.

Robert Heller, 41, was ordered held for another hearing set for Nov. 4. The charge sheet described him as a travel agent but his attorney said he was a "banker and attorney."

Mr. Heller was arrested Saturday at London Heathrow Airport near here. Police said he knew the 121 bills in his possession were forged.

MINISTRE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS ET DES MINES REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE Travail - Liberté - Patrie

DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS No. 1995 / TP / D.

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES Lancé par la République Togolaise pour un projet financé par: —Le Fonds Africain de Développement (FAD). Accord de prêt No. CS/T/TF/15/1 du 6 mai 1975. —Le Budget d'investissement du Togo.

OBJET. Aménagement et bitumage de la route SOKODE - BASSAR, sur une longueur de 87 km. environ, en République Togolaise. L'ensemble des travaux constitue un seul lot et comprend:

1—Terrassements: Décaissement, abaissement d'arbres, etc. Terrassement (déblais et remblais: environ 800.000 m3).

2—Ouvrage d'art: Construction de buses, demi-buses, dalots, caniveaux, pontons et ponts.

3—Aménagement et bitumage de la chaussée: Exécution d'une couche drainante, d'une couche de fondation d'une couche de base, d'une imprégnation et d'un revêtement bitumeux.

4—Signalisation: Verticale. Horizontale.

LIEU D'EXECUTION. ROUTE SOKODE - BASSAR. SOKODE, origine de la route, se trouve à 350 km. de LOME, sur l'axe routier Sud-Nord. BASSAR est situé au Nord-Ouest de SOKODE.

DELAI D'EXECUTION. Vingt (20) mois maximum.

MONNAIE DE PAIEMENT. Il est porté à la connaissance des soumissionnaires qu'ils peuvent indiquer d'une façon sommaire le pourcentage du montant de celle-ci dont ils désirent le paiement dans la monnaie du pays de leur siège social. Ce pourcentage devra être justifié par le soumissionnaire.

ENVOI DES OFFRES. Les soumissions établies en langue française et en trois exemplaires (un original et deux copies marquées comme telles) devront parvenir par pli recommandé avec accusé de réception, ou être remises de la main à la main contre récépissé à M. le Président de la Commission Consultative des Marchés, Présidence de la République, LOME, République Togolaise, au plus tard le 2 décembre 1975 à 17 heures 30, heure locale.

Dans le cas où la soumission est envoyée par pli recommandé, le soumissionnaire est tenu d'en informer M. le Président de la Commission Consultative des Marchés à LOME par télégramme indiquant les références de l'envoi (lieu, date et numéro).

L'achèvement des soumissions provenant de l'étranger est réputé fait par voie aérienne. L'ouverture des plis aura lieu à LOME le 10 décembre 1975 à 15 heures locales en séance publique tenue dans la salle de réunion de la Commission Consultative des Marchés au Palais de la Présidence.

DELAI D'ENGAGEMENT. Les soumissionnaires restent engagés par leurs offres pendant un délai de trois (3) mois à compter de la date limite fixée pour la remise des soumissions.

PARTICIPATION A LA CONCURRENCE. La participation à la concurrence ouverte à égalité de conditions à toutes personnes physiques ou morales ressortissant des Etats membres de la Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD) et des Etats participants du Fonds Africain de Développement (FAD).

ACHAT DU DOSSIER D'APPEL D'OFFRES. Le dossier d'appel d'offres, rédigé en langue française, peut être obtenu sur demande adressée à: Monsieur le Chef de l'Arrondissement routes. Direction des Travaux Publics, BP 335, LOME (TOGO). Cette demande devra être accompagnée d'un chèque de banque établi au nom du Trésorier Payeur du Togo et libellé pour un montant de 150.000 Fr. CFA. Le chèque de banque doit être nécessairement tiré par une banque sur une autre banque au profit du vendeur (Trésorier Payeur du Togo). De réception de la demande et du chèque, le dossier sera adressé au demandeur, franco de port, par les moyens les plus rapides.

CONSULTATION DU DOSSIER D'APPEL D'OFFRES. 1—Direction des Travaux Publics - Arrondissement des Routes, BP. 335 à LOME (République Togolaise). 2—Ambassade de la République Togolaise. 3—Bonn: 19, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str.; 53 Bonn (RFA); —Bruxelles: 364, avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Bruxelles; —Paris: 8, Rue Alfred-ROLL, 75 Paris-16; —Ingénieur Dr. Ing. HOLFELDER, 126 Hansjakobstr.; 78 Freiburg (RFA). 3—Banque Africaine de Développement à ABIDJAN (CIP 1387).

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUPPLEMENTAIRES. M. le Chef de l'Arrondissement des Routes, Direction des Travaux Publics, BP 335, LOME (République Togolaise).

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## BRUSSELS

## Boulez Brings Out The Best in Béjart

By David Stevens

BRUSSELS (UPI)—Like Pierre Boulez' "Pièces pour Piano," which went through a long period as a "work in progress" before completion, Maurice Béjart's ballet to this score has gone through a gestation of more than two years, during which two of its five sections were shown to the public.

In its completed form, and paired with "Le Marteau Sans Maître" in an all-Béjart-Boulez program, it has just been given five performances as a highlight of the biennial Europalia festival, devoted this year to the arts of France. It was a remarkable example of "the choreographer's affinity for this composer, of the composer's power to bring out the best in Béjart's prolific and heterogeneous imagination, and of the persuasiveness of dance in general in mediating between difficult music and a wide audience.

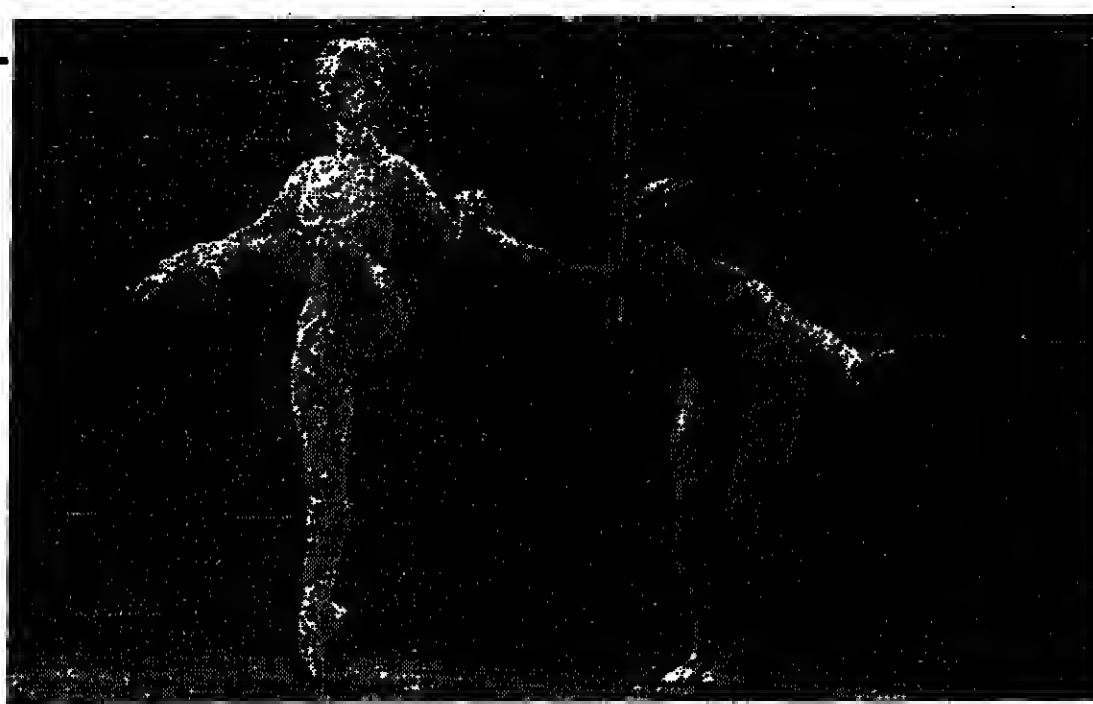
The music is Boulez's transmutation of poems by Mallarmé, and its title is drawn from a poem, not used in the composition, in which the poet alludes to the progressive way in which dissipating fog reveals the stones of the city of Bruges. Applied to the ballet, the title can be seen as the gradual unfolding of a human life-cycle, or more literally in such an episode as one in which gauzy veils fall one by one to reveal a dancer in a statuesque position,

or in the way in which the chrome-metal shapes of Josée Roustan's and Roger Bernard's architectural profiles progressively fill the air above the dancers.

Although the choreographer convincingly insists that this is a "nonfigurative work based exclusively on the relationship between music and gesture," he also uses movement and the impulse of the music and its implied poetry to create a subconscious world filled with dreamlike and seemingly irrational happenings.

Béjart seizes on the poetic content of the opening and final sections, "Don" and "Tombé," to create dances expressive of birth and death. In between come the three "Improvisations sur Mallarmé" in which pure dance—in a predominantly classical vocabulary—is frequently interrupted by mini-psychodramas, fleeting evocations of passages and brief absurd comedies.

And, although Béjart is often choreographically short-winded or overwhelmed by his own theatrical hubris, here dance keeps the upper hand through variety and expressiveness. A double pas de deux with simultaneous use of contrasting styles, and some rich opportunities for the women, notably Angèle Akhmed, Dyanne Gray-Culler, Rita Poelvoorde and Kyrä Kharkevitch—the latter as



Rita Poelvoorde and Bertrand Pic in "Pièces pour Piano"

an *idée fixe* in a flowing green robe floating through all five episodes.

"Le Marteau Sans Maître," which had its first performance almost three years ago, was brought back for the occasion in a new setting by Roustan and Bernard. Instead of the backdrop of triangular shapes, it now takes place in front of a Y-shaped assembly of illuminated globes, and this somehow gives this completely (well, almost) abstract ballet a less severe, more exuberant feeling.

Rita Poelvoorde has taken over

the single puppet-like female part that she formerly shared with the now-departed Suzanne Farrell, and what she lacks in the latter's phenomenal technique she compensates for with an appealing presence that fits in with the company in a way that Farrell, for better or worse, never could.

The music for these performances in the Théâtre de la Monnaie was recorded, ordinarily to be deployed but probably an advantage for the dancers in such rigorously organized exercises.

As a whole, this seemingly austere program turned out to be just about totally upstaged: Béjart working a richer vein of choreographic inventiveness than he has ever struck, and Boulez applauded in absentia after 90 minutes of his music by an audience that surely would not have sought out such a program without visual aids. The program will go to the United States on the Ballet of the 20th Century's year-end tour, where it should modify the image of both the company and its guiding spirit.

## WEXFORD FESTIVAL—An Engaging Revival Of Lalo's 'Roi d'Ys'

By Henry Pleasant

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Of the three revivals chosen for this year's Wexford Opera Festival, presented on successive evenings over the weekend, the most engaging and most successful was Edouard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys."

Lalo (1852-1922) is remembered today only for the "Symphonie Espagnole," which he wrote for the great Spanish violinist, Sarasate, and as the four-letter French composer in crossword puzzles, while "Le Roi d'Ys" survives only as the source of an aria, the so-called "Aubade," much beloved of an older generation of tenors as a vehicle for displaying a lovely head voice.

It was revived at the Met in the season of 1921-22 for Gigli, Ronconi, Alde and Danise, and five performances, and has not been heard from since. It deserves a better fate. The setting is fascinating, a legendary island possibly identical with Atlantis and the locale of Debussy's "La Cathédrale Engloutie." The plot is strong and credible, the vocal writing, including several fine choruses, is finely melodic, and the instrumentation, especially the overture, imaginative and masterly.

What it lacks is memorable set pieces. The melodies and the

Stuart Knight as Karnac and Gillian Knight as Margaret in Edouard Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys."



set pieces are there, but they don't stick in the memory. Captain incongruous resemblance to "The Flying Dutchman" and "Lohengrin" may also have conspired against its survival.

Margaret, the central character, splendidly sung and acted, here by Gillian Knight (as it must have been in New York by Francescatti), suggests Ortrud throughout most of the opera, then turns suddenly into Senta at the end when, having valiantly opened the dike, she finds the rising flood by a self-sacrificing plunge.

Its effectiveness here, despite admirable cast, chorus and or-

chestra superbly conducted by Jean Perissone, was inhibited by a misguided stage setting designed to symbolize the threatening forces of water and evil but achieving only a submarine impression suggesting that someone had pulled the plug before it all began.

The other novelties have been Cavalotti's "Fatales" and Rossini's early "La Pietra del Paragone," both well played, sung and staged, but burdened by plots in which it was difficult to keep track of who was who and what to whom and even more difficult to care.

## DANCE

## Margot Fonteyn Displays Versatility in New Work

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 27 (UPI)—Far from resting on her laurels, the indefatigable Dame Margot Fonteyn has just created another new role, and is now touring in it with the Scottish Ballet. It is not a very difficult role, technically, but it displays three facets of her stage personality and demonstrates again her extraordinary stamina and versatility.

In a ballet called "The Scarlet Pastoral," made for her by Peter Darrell, Scottish Ballet's artistic director, she plays a seemingly innocent nymph-like character who turns into an exotic seductress and finally into a cruel avenger. Darrell's scenario, inspired by the drawings of Aubrey Beardsley, is about a nobleman who gets bored with the routine and restrictions of his circle and goes off in search of pastoral simplicity. Philip Prowse has designed an exotic stage picture for the opening and closing scenes—all blacks, whites and reds with grotesque costumes for the transvestites, dwarfs and prostitutes who fill the stage.

This setting and these characters disappear in the middle of the ballet to reveal a pastoral setting of black, white and green, with Fonteyn in a white dress in the midst. When the nobleman takes her back to his house, she changes into a black dress, and scintillates energetically like some Spanish gypsy. Having excited him, she repulses his advances, and hits him, causing him to strangle her in a rage. Overcome with remorse, the nobleman carries her lifeless body around, like Romeo and Juliet in the last scene of Macmillan's ballet, and then lies down to kiss her on the lips. Her hands come to life and she strangles him as the curtain falls.

The ballet, set to Frank Martin's concerto for seven wind instruments and lasting only about 20 minutes, packs tremendous punch. The choreography is not particularly interesting, though there are a number of complicated and unusual life in the pas de deux for the nobleman and his "Pastoral."

The nobleman is played by Augustus van Heerden, a South African member of the Boston Ballet who was discovered by Dame Margot when she was in the United States. He has a sensational, muscular physique and speaks most of the ballet dressed only in a brief white loincloth and a black choker around his neck. He is a strong partner but his face, though handsome, is inexpressive and his dancing at the first performance in Edinburgh last week seemed tentative. He may have been overawed by his

illustrious partner. The rest of the company did not have a great deal to do, but the four "Pastorales" supporting Fonteyn looked romantic and stylish and Patricia Hanna was suitably hard and commanding as the mistress of the nobleman's bed and of his bizarre ceremonies.

Fonteyn also dances a classical pas de deux in the same program. Last week it was the "White" pas de deux from "Swan Lake," in which she has always been unequalled and which is still a model of tender lyricism. She was securely and sympathetically partnered by Graham Bart, later in the four they are to do the "Carnival" pas de deux, a much more demanding test of technical brilliance. Dame Margot, who now seems to be totally agiles, looked as if she would thrive on such a test.

The program also includes "O Caritas," an agreeable semi-abstract work by Darrell, set to some songs recorded by Cat Stevens, and the "Harlequinade" pas de deux admirably staged by John Culpin and well danced by Andrew Durnell and Kili Lohy. There is also "Infinite Pages," slightly pretentious and rather boring abstract work to Jazacel music by Harold King. Twice a week, when Dame Margot does not appear, the company gives first-class performances of Flemming Flindt's "The Lesson," with Graham Bart as an outstanding interpreter of the dancing master. In "Carnival," "Pas de Quatre" and "Variations for Four," the dancers do not quite master all the technical and stylistic difficulties but are enjoyable enough nonetheless. Kit Lohy as Harlequin and Robin Haig as Columbine and as the rito are particularly notable. It is good to see the Scottish Ballet tackling such difficult works and taking such a creditable share in them.

(The Scottish Ballet is in Glasgow this week, Aberdeen next week and Norwich the following week. Fonteyn appears on the Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings. The alternative program is on Thursday evenings and Saturday matinees, no performances on Monday.)

"Carmen" for Lyons  
Louis Erlo will stage and Theodore Guschbauer will conduct a production of "Carmen" that will have its first performance Nov. 4 at the Lyons Opera, with Victoria Cortes in the title part, Ermanno Mauro as Don José and Yves Bisson as Escamillo. René Alilo is the designer. The series of eight performances runs to Nov. 15.

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Page 7

OPEC States Inactive

U.S. Factories Attract Less Alien Investment

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT)—Despite concern in Congress and among the public about the possibility of take-over of American business by the oil-rich Arab nations, actual announcement of foreign investments in U.S. manufacturing facilities declined in the first nine months of 1975. The Board is a private business research organization.

Moreover, some three-quarters of those investments were made by five industrialized countries—Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada and the Netherlands.

"I only know of one investment by an OPEC nation in the U.S. manufacturing sector," said David Bauer, an international economist at the Conference Board, referring to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, "and that was the purchase by Kuwait of a small manufacturing plant in Houston. This fear about OPEC take-overs is a sleeping dog that ought to be left lying."

Mr. Bauer did say, however, that the OPEC nations had put "a tremendous amount of money" into the U.S. real estate market recently.

Last month, for example, Bank of America announced the formation of a subsidiary that has invested or committed more than

VW Planning To Employ Bigger Staff

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Volkswagen plans to add some 1,500 production workers to its Audi-NSU plant staff in Ingolstadt early next year, a spokesman said today.

Earlier this month, the car maker announced it would hire 2,800 new workers at its Wolfsburg plant and would begin immediately replacing workers who leave the Wolfsburg and Studien plants through attrition.

The hirings, which are subject to approval by employee works councils, mark a partial turnaround from the company's policy announced last April 4, of reducing staff. At that time, VW said it planned to cut payrolls at its domestic plants and at a Brussels facility to 115,000 at the end of 1976 from 140,000 two years earlier.

The spokesman said today that the hirings now planned are necessitated by a changed market situation, a rise in the dollar against the deutsche mark, and a faster-than-expected reduction in the following announcement of the Audi 4 plan. He said that employment at domestic plants now stands only about 3,500 workers above the April 4 target.

"We are still reducing the number of administrative workers, but we are short of production workers," the spokesman said. He added that in light of the current situation it is possible that employment never will be run down to the 115,000 target.

Swiss to Maintain Secrecy of Banks

BERN, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—Despite criticism from abroad, Swiss bankers have no intention of easing their policy of strict secrecy about their clients' affairs.

There has been speculation in recent months that Switzerland would dispense with, or at least modify, some aspects of its banking secrecy, said by its critics to encourage the flow of "hot money" into the country.

"I just cannot understand what the fuss is about, and anyway there is no question of banking secrecy being lifted," Swiss Finance Minister Georges André Othman said in an interview.

East African States Devalue 14 Per Cent

NAIROBI, Oct. 27 (AP)—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda devalued their currencies by about 14 per cent against major world currencies Saturday and announced that their shillings will no longer be pegged to the dollar in international exchanges.

Simultaneous announcements by the three members of the East African Economic Community said their currencies will be pegged, beginning today, at 8.60 to the special drawing right.

Aliens' Sale of Bonds In Japan Tops Buying

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Foreign investors' sales of Japanese bonds and debentures in September exceeded their purchases for the first time in 16 months, the Finance Ministry said today.

It listed foreign investors' sales as \$148.8 million and their purchases as \$73.3 million, leaving a net position of \$75.5 million.

Moscow—New Mecca for Business

By David K. Shipley

MOSCOW, Oct. 27 (NYT)—In some quarters of Moscow, American businessmen have become nearly as plentiful as portraits of Lenin.

Adding the crest of rising East-West trade, they come for long stays and they come often, setting up shop in the major tourist hotels near Red Square and in some cases bringing wives and children and settling into permanent offices. At the moment, 19 American corporations, including three major banks, have full-time executives living in Moscow.

In these offices, the word "tough" is probably the one most commonly used to describe the Russian negotiators. "They're better negotiators than their Western counterparts—they're more persistent," one American observed.

"They're smart, shrewd businessmen," said another. "They know exactly what they want—and if you don't, they're going to take you to the cleaners. They're really doing their homework on you and your competitors. They know you very well."

As the only buyer in Moscow, the government has been known to pit Western corporations against each other in the fiercest sort of price-bargaining, using its monopoly position to orchestrate a flurry of bids and counterbids.

Negotiations with the Russians, usually across a conference table and never on a golf course, seem to take at least two or three times longer than in the West, according to businessmen.

One source of inertia is the bureaucratic structure, which does not seem to delegate authority easily. The tough, skillful Soviet negotiators are usually neither the men who will decide what to buy nor the men who will ultimately oversee the use of the product. Rather, they are officials of one of the government's more than 50 foreign trade organizations, the agencies that do foreign buying and selling on behalf of the factories, collective farms and government ministries.

In 1974, the Soviet Union bought \$61.89 billion worth of American products, and in the first five months of 1975 \$448.78 million worth. The United States bought Soviet goods valued at \$249.52 million and \$113.53 million in the respective periods.

Aside from grain, much of the Soviet buying involves sophisticated computers, machinery and manufacturing equipment.

But through all the frenetic activity runs a certain sense of helplessness among some businessmen in the face of competition from Japanese and Western European companies that have been here longer and have access to low-interest financing from their governments.

The American trade act passed last December made freer emigration from the Soviet Union a prerequisite for granting Moscow most-favored-nation status, meaning lower tariffs on imports. In turn, this was a prerequisite for increasing credits from the Export-Import bank.

Without the credits, which usually amount to 45 per cent of the purchase price, American companies say they cannot win against their foreign competition, although some U.S. corporations are avoiding the problem by conducting business through European subsidiaries, which get the financing.

Some executives, however, despite these legal handicaps, are convinced that the Soviet hunger for American technology—which is what they are really buying—guarantees an expanding market for some time.

Domestic Production to Continue to Fall

U.S. Demand for Oil to Rise 4.1% in 1976

HOUSTON, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—U.S. petroleum demand is expected to average 17.3 million barrels a day next year, up 4.1 per cent from 1975, and domestic petroleum output will again be down.

This was reported today by the supply and demand committee of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, which is holding its annual meeting here.

The report said the expected increase in 1976 petroleum consumption of about 700,000 barrels nevertheless will be about 100,000 barrels a day below the record rise set in 1973. The forecast assumes economic recovery, normal weather and no constraints of petroleum imports.

Domestic petroleum demand this year is estimated to be down about 0.6 per cent following a 3.9-per-cent increase in 1974.

The report said several countervailing forces will affect overall petroleum demand next year: Moderate economic recovery and decreased availability of natural gas will stimulate oil demand, while energy conservation and greater use of coal and nuclear power will temper growth in oil consumption.

Domestic petroleum supply is expected to average 8.1 million barrels a day next year, down 234,000 barrels a day from 1975. However, the report noted that next year's decline is less than this year's drop of 400,000 barrels a day and the decline of 448,000 barrels a day in 1974.

Natural-gas-liquids production is projected to average 1.6 million barrels daily, down 45,000 barrels a day. The report confirmed that natural-gas production is continuing to decline this year and is projected to drop again next year, although it did not give figures.

The report said that as a result of the projected decline in oil production, 7.1 million barrels a day of imports—an increase of 919,000 barrels a day from this year—will be required. It projected that the increase in oil imports next year will be in the form of crude oil to fill the void in declining domestic crude production and to meet higher refinery requirements.

The report concluded that the supply-demand forecast points up the difficulty of reducing dependence on imports in the short-term. It said oil imports still will average 41 per cent of total oil supply next year.

**N.Y.C. Default Effect**  
ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 27 (Reuters)—Controller of the Currency James Smith said today that if New York City defaults, nine small banks, with combined resources of \$950 million, could probably be declared insolvent.

In a recent study carried out by the controller's office it was found that 58 banks had 40 per cent or more of their investment accounts in city securities.

Mr. Smith said in the event of a default, another 18 would require long-term capital assistance from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) and the rest would need short-term help from the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Smith was speaking at a symposium here.

**Developed States Cut Imports**  
GENEVA, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Industrialized countries' oil imports declined for the first time since 1968 and world petroleum consumption was down for the first time since World War II last year, the General Agreement

**Italian Living Cost Up**  
ROME, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—The index of general consumer prices in Italy stood at 173.9 in September 1975 equals 100, up 0.5 per cent from August and up 13 per cent from September 1974, the government statistics bureau announced today. The year-to-year gain was the lowest in more than two years.

Investors Await N.Y.C. Action

Stocks Drift Lower in Slow Trade

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT)—With Wall Street apparently awaiting fresh developments in New York City's bid to obtain federal aid, the stock market today backed off slowly in quiet trading.

The Senate Banking Committee is scheduled to resume hearings tomorrow on the question of financial assistance for the city, which two weeks ago barely avoided default on its short-term debts.

"The city's problems appear to be uppermost on investors' minds, and until the situation is clarified the stock market is not likely to move very far in either direction," said Harry Laubecher, analyst of Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.04 points to 838.48 and declining issues outran gainers by about 690 to 650.

Volume totaled 13.1 million shares compared with 18.13 million on Friday.

Brokers said that apprehension about the city's problem overcame interest in a spreading prime rate cut by banks to 7 3/4 per cent from 8 per cent and the outlook for another possible cut this week.

Citigroup fell 1 1/8 to 28 1/4, while J.P. Morgan surrendered 1 1/4 to 49 3/4. The banking industry received some bullish comment on earnings in a published report.

Norfolk & Western Railway, which came in with sharply lower quarterly profits, lost 1 1/8 to 66. Singer gave up 1 1/2 to 10 3/8.

It reported a loss for the quarter last Friday and omitted the dividend.

Philips Petroleum dropped 1 1/2 to 54 after reporting lower earnings. Exxon, another soft spot in the oil group, slipped 1 1/4 to 88 7/8.

Copper Range tumbled 4 3/8 to 17 7/8. Copper Range said a U.S. district court has permanently enjoined it and Amstar from completing a proposed merger.

Amstar's stock rose 3/4 to 48 3/4. Combustion Engineering fell 2 1/8 to 35 7/8, but Amstar Industries gained a point to 59 3/4. Amstar came in with a per-share operating net for the year more than twice that of last year.

Automotive issues were fractionally mixed. Car makers were expected to begin releasing third quarter earnings statements tomorrow.

U.S. Steel dropped 1 to 63 1/8, but Du Pont gained 1 1/2 to 120 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.02 to 83.09 with the average price per share up one cent.

The most active issue was Champion Home Builders, closing at 5 1/2, up 1/8, on volume of 183,000 shares.

Also active were Syntex, 32 1/2 unchanged, International Banknote, 1 1/4 unchanged, Perma-Petroleum 32, down 1/4.

In Chicago soybean futures prices declined the limit of 20 cents a bushel on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down 20 cents a bushel, meal about \$4 a ton, oil nearly 1 cent a pound, wheat 12 1/2 cents, corn more than 6 and oats 3 1/2.

Company Reports

| Allegheny Ludlum                   |          |          |  | Shell Oil  |          |          |  |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|--|--|----------|----------|--|
| Third Quarter                      | 1975     | 1974     |  | Third Quarter  | 1975     | 1974     |  |
| Revenue                            | 104.50   | 253.86   |  | Revenue  | 2,292.0  | 2,255.60 |  |
| Profits                            | 4.65     | 13.61    |  | Profits  | 159.80   | 216.0    |  |
| Per Share                          | 0.65     | 2.53     |  | Per Share  | 2.36     | 3.21     |  |
| Share Dil.                         | 0.65     | 1.97     |  | Revenue  | 6,801.20 | 6,327.0  |  |
| Nine Months                        |          |          |  | Profits  | 382.30   | 462.30   |  |
| Revenue                            | 589.94   | 734.34   |  | Per Share  | 6.66     | 6.87     |  |
| Profits                            | 21.35    | 38.00    |  | United Brands  |          |          |  |
| Per Share                          | 3.51     | 6.99     |  | Third Quarter  | 1975     | 1974     |  |
| Share Dil.                         | 3.10     | 5.50     |  | Revenue  | 566.1    | 470.8    |  |
| American Stores                    |          |          |  | Profits  | 4.09     | 47.16    |  |
| Thirteen weeks                     |          |          |  | Per Share  | 0.33     | 4.43     |  |
| Revenue                            | 764.00   | 689.38   |  | Nine Months  |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 7.11     | 3.71     |  | Revenue  | 1,600.0  | 1,500.0  |  |
| Per Share                          | 1.36     | 0.71     |  | Profits  | 7.41     | 40.17    |  |
| Nine Months                        |          |          |  | Per Share  | 0.54     | 3.88     |  |
| Revenue                            | 1,508.10 | 1,315.26 |  | United States Gypsum   |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 13.88    | 7.32     |  | Third Quarter  | 1975     | 1974     |  |
| Per Share                          | 2.65     | 1.39     |  | Revenue  | 218.5    | 231.8    |  |
| FMC Corp.                          |          |          |  | Profits  | 8.86     | 10.88    |  |
| Third Quarter                      | 1975     | 1974     |  | Per Share  | 0.48     | 0.60     |  |
| Revenue                            | 545.8    | 533.9    |  | Nine Months  |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 25.50    | 17.0     |  | Revenue  | 603.5    | 656.7    |  |
| Per Share                          | 0.70     | 0.50     |  | Profits  | 21.24    | 33.97    |  |
| Nine Months                        |          |          |  | Per Share  | 1.14     | 1.88     |  |
| Revenue                            | 1,706.4  | 1,550.3  |  | 1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system. |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 83.40    | 63.70    |  | United Telecommunications  |          |          |  |
| Per Share                          | 2.50     | 1.89     |  | Third Quarter  | 1975     | 1974     |  |
| 1974 net restated for LIFO change. |          |          |  | Revenue  | 239.91   | 242.32   |  |
| Holidays Inns                      |          |          |  | Profits  | 22.98    | 19.19    |  |
| Third Quarter                      | 1975     | 1974     |  | Per Share  | 0.43     | 0.37     |  |
| Revenue                            | 255.0    | 248.9    |  | Nine Months  |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 17.23    | 15.87    |  | Revenue  | 712.73   | 619.58   |  |
| Per Share                          | 0.56     | 0.51     |  | Profits  | 86.33    | 79.97    |  |
| Nine Months                        |          |          |  | Per Share  | 1.61     | 1.56     |  |
| Revenue                            | 696.1    | 674.4    |  | Upjohn   |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 35.98    | 26.79    |  | Third Quarter  | 1975     | 1974     |  |
| Per Share                          | 1.11     | 0.87     |  | Revenue  | 211.0    | 186.44   |  |
| Phillips Petroleum                 |          |          |  | Profits  | 15.09    | 16.37    |  |
| Third Quarter                      | 1975     | 1974     |  | Per Share  | 0.51     | 0.56     |  |
| Revenue                            | 1,315.00 | 1,323.00 |  | Nine Months  |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 72.30    | 112.90   |  | Revenue  | 664.28   | 594.86   |  |
| Per Share                          | 0.95     | 1.49     |  | Profits  | 53.45    | 58.75    |  |
| Nine Months                        |          |          |  | Per Share  | 1.81     | 1.59     |  |
| Revenue                            | 3,830.0  | 3,903.0  |  | 1974 figures restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting system. |          |          |  |
| Profits                            | 238.18   | 317.50   |  |  |          |          |  |
| Per Share                          | 3.13     | 4.19     |  |  |          |          |  |

N.Y. Stock List Is 3 p.m. Price

The ending of Daylight Saving Time in the United States makes it impossible for the NYSE to supply closing New York stock prices, because of deadline demands for air and rail distribution of the paper.

The NYSE will, however, provide stock quotations as of 3 p.m. in New York. In addition, the stock market story will cover the closing of the market.

Machine Tool Industry in U.S. Continues Run on Inventories

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT)—The machine-tool industry continued to work off its inventories through September, according to figures released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The trade association placed the industry's backlog at Sept. 30 at \$1.54 billion, down about \$100 million from the end-of-August level and almost \$1 billion lower than the \$2.5 billion backlog reported at the end of 1974.

Net new orders for machine tools showed a mixed pattern in September, with domestic orders of \$103.6 million running 24.1 per cent higher than in August and foreign orders at \$8.5 million, down 96 per cent. As a result, total orders at \$112.1 million trailed the August level by 8.1 per cent.

However, when compared with September, 1974, levels, domestic orders were off 36.3 per cent, foreign orders down 72.6 per cent and the total off 42.1.

As a result, domestic orders for the first nine months, at \$703.5 million, fell 62.4 per cent behind the year-ago level, while foreign orders, at \$147.5 million, were 61.5 per cent lower, and total orders at \$851.0 million were 60.9 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1974.

The shipment picture was the opposite. Domestic shipments, valued at \$178.3 million in September, ran 21.8 per cent higher than in August and foreign shipments at \$34.4 million were 17.2 per cent higher. Total shipments, valued at \$212.7 million in September, were 21 per cent higher than in August.

Domestic shipments ran 5.3 per cent higher than in September, 1974, foreign shipments were up 16.8 per cent and total shipments were 7 per cent above September 1974 levels.

Domestic shipments for the first nine months, at \$1.5 billion, were 23.7 per cent ahead of the like 1974 period, while foreign shipments at \$311 million were 67.7 per cent higher. The total for the period, at \$1.85 billion, was 29.3 per cent higher than in the like 1974 period.

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Interviews will be held in LONDON.

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in its Hamilton Ontario Plant, chose a System Ten\* by Singer for its Factory Data Collection System. The Singer system was chosen because it is an "operator-oriented" system. Singer's unique tutorial programming with validation at the data source has resulted in more accurate shop information, delivered faster. It has such a level of reliability that Plant Systems and Control Supervisor Tom McDowell reports "no significant hardware problems, running 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in an unattended mode."

\*A trademark of The Singer Company

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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

October 28, 1975

\$35,000,000

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Senior Notes due October 1, 1995

The undersigned arranged the placement of the above Notes with institutional investors.

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated

East African States Devalue 14 Per Cent

NAIROBI, Oct. 27 (AP)—Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda devalued their currencies by about 14 per cent against major world currencies Saturday and announced that their shillings will no longer be pegged to the dollar in international exchanges.

Simultaneous announcements by the three members of the East African Economic Community said their currencies will be pegged, beginning today, at 8.60 to the special drawing right.

Aliens' Sale of Bonds In Japan Tops Buying

TOKYO, Oct. 27 (AP-DJ)—Foreign investors' sales of Japanese bonds and debentures in September exceeded their purchases for the first time in 16 months, the Finance Ministry said today.

It listed foreign investors' sales as \$148.8 million and their purchases as \$73.3 million, leaving a net position of \$75.5 million.



[illegible]

PARIS, Oct. 27 (AP)—French petroleum consumption fell 14.9 per cent in August to 5,484,400 tons from the like 1944 month, figures released today by the Industry Ministry show.

For the 12-month period ended last August, petroleum usage declined 10.6 per cent to 57,495,500 tons.

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Oct. 27

| Stocks and Bonds | High    | Low     | Open    | Close   | Change |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 30 Yr. T.B.      | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 20 Yr. T.B.      | 109 1/2 | 109 1/4 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 10 Yr. T.B.      | 108 1/2 | 108 1/4 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 5 Yr. T.B.       | 107 1/2 | 107 1/4 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 1 Yr. T.B.       | 106 1/2 | 106 1/4 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 105 1/2 | 105 1/4 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 103 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 101 1/2 | 101 1/4 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/4 | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 99 1/2  | 99 1/4  | 99 1/2  | 99 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 98 1/2  | 98 1/4  | 98 1/2  | 98 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 97 1/2  | 97 1/4  | 97 1/2  | 97 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 96 1/2  | 96 1/4  | 96 1/2  | 96 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 95 1/2  | 95 1/4  | 95 1/2  | 95 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 94 1/2  | 94 1/4  | 94 1/2  | 94 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 93 1/2  | 93 1/4  | 93 1/2  | 93 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 92 1/2  | 92 1/4  | 92 1/2  | 92 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 91 1/2  | 91 1/4  | 91 1/2  | 91 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 90 1/2  | 90 1/4  | 90 1/2  | 90 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 89 1/2  | 89 1/4  | 89 1/2  | 89 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 88 1/2  | 88 1/4  | 88 1/2  | 88 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 87 1/2  | 87 1/4  | 87 1/2  | 87 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 86 1/2  | 86 1/4  | 86 1/2  | 86 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 85 1/2  | 85 1/4  | 85 1/2  | 85 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 84 1/2  | 84 1/4  | 84 1/2  | 84 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 83 1/2  | 83 1/4  | 83 1/2  | 83 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 82 1/2  | 82 1/4  | 82 1/2  | 82 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 81 1/2  | 81 1/4  | 81 1/2  | 81 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 80 1/2  | 80 1/4  | 80 1/2  | 80 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 79 1/2  | 79 1/4  | 79 1/2  | 79 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 78 1/2  | 78 1/4  | 78 1/2  | 78 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 77 1/2  | 77 1/4  | 77 1/2  | 77 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 76 1/2  | 76 1/4  | 76 1/2  | 76 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 75 1/2  | 75 1/4  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 74 1/2  | 74 1/4  | 74 1/2  | 74 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 73 1/2  | 73 1/4  | 73 1/2  | 73 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 72 1/2  | 72 1/4  | 72 1/2  | 72 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 71 1/2  | 71 1/4  | 71 1/2  | 71 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 70 1/2  | 70 1/4  | 70 1/2  | 70 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 69 1/2  | 69 1/4  | 69 1/2  | 69 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 68 1/2  | 68 1/4  | 68 1/2  | 68 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 67 1/2  | 67 1/4  | 67 1/2  | 67 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 66 1/2  | 66 1/4  | 66 1/2  | 66 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 65 1/2  | 65 1/4  | 65 1/2  | 65 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 64 1/2  | 64 1/4  | 64 1/2  | 64 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 63 1/2  | 63 1/4  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 62 1/2  | 62 1/4  | 62 1/2  | 62 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 61 1/2  | 61 1/4  | 61 1/2  | 61 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 60 1/2  | 60 1/4  | 60 1/2  | 60 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 59 1/2  | 59 1/4  | 59 1/2  | 59 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 58 1/2  | 58 1/4  | 58 1/2  | 58 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 57 1/2  | 57 1/4  | 57 1/2  | 57 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 56 1/2  | 56 1/4  | 56 1/2  | 56 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 55 1/2  | 55 1/4  | 55 1/2  | 55 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 54 1/2  | 54 1/4  | 54 1/2  | 54 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 53 1/2  | 53 1/4  | 53 1/2  | 53 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 52 1/2  | 52 1/4  | 52 1/2  | 52 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 51 1/2  | 51 1/4  | 51 1/2  | 51 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 50 1/2  | 50 1/4  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 49 1/2  | 49 1/4  | 49 1/2  | 49 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 48 1/2  | 48 1/4  | 48 1/2  | 48 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 47 1/2  | 47 1/4  | 47 1/2  | 47 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 46 1/2  | 46 1/4  | 46 1/2  | 46 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 45 1/2  | 45 1/4  | 45 1/2  | 45 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 44 1/2  | 44 1/4  | 44 1/2  | 44 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 43 1/2  | 43 1/4  | 43 1/2  | 43 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 42 1/2  | 42 1/4  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 41 1/2  | 41 1/4  | 41 1/2  | 41 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 40 1/2  | 40 1/4  | 40 1/2  | 40 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 39 1/2  | 39 1/4  | 39 1/2  | 39 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 38 1/2  | 38 1/4  | 38 1/2  | 38 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 37 1/2  | 37 1/4  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 36 1/2  | 36 1/4  | 36 1/2  | 36 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 35 1/2  | 35 1/4  | 35 1/2  | 35 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 34 1/2  | 34 1/4  | 34 1/2  | 34 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 33 1/2  | 33 1/4  | 33 1/2  | 33 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 32 1/2  | 32 1/4  | 32 1/2  | 32 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 31 1/2  | 31 1/4  | 31 1/2  | 31 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 30 1/2  | 30 1/4  | 30 1/2  | 30 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 29 1/2  | 29 1/4  | 29 1/2  | 29 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 28 1/2  | 28 1/4  | 28 1/2  | 28 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 27 1/2  | 27 1/4  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 26 1/2  | 26 1/4  | 26 1/2  | 26 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 25 1/2  | 25 1/4  | 25 1/2  | 25 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 24 1/2  | 24 1/4  | 24 1/2  | 24 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 23 1/2  | 23 1/4  | 23 1/2  | 23 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 22 1/2  | 22 1/4  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 21 1/2  | 21 1/4  | 21 1/2  | 21 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 20 1/2  | 20 1/4  | 20 1/2  | 20 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 19 1/2  | 19 1/4  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 18 1/2  | 18 1/4  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 17 1/2  | 17 1/4  | 17 1/2  | 17 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 16 1/2  | 16 1/4  | 16 1/2  | 16 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 15 1/2  | 15 1/4  | 15 1/2  | 15 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 14 1/2  | 14 1/4  | 14 1/2  | 14 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 13 1/2  | 13 1/4  | 13 1/2  | 13 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 11 1/2  | 11 1/4  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/4  | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 9 1/2   | 9 1/4   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 8 1/2   | 8 1/4   | 8 1/2   | 8 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 7 1/2   | 7 1/4   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 6 1/2   | 6 1/4   | 6 1/2   | 6 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 5 1/2   | 5 1/4   | 5 1/2   | 5 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 4 1/2   | 4 1/4   | 4 1/2   | 4 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 3 1/2   | 3 1/4   | 3 1/2   | 3 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 2 1/2   | 2 1/4   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 1 1/2   | 1 1/4   | 1 1/2   | 1 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 1/2     | 1/4     | 1/2     | 1/4     | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 90 Day T.B.      | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 6 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4   | -1/4   |
| 3 Mo. T.B.       | 0 1/2   | 0 1/4</ |         |         |        |



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**All these sparkling lakes have salt. The surrounding areas are a valley of record salt.**

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(Pioneer Kabushiki Kaisha)

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## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible]

| DC Gold Index: Quotation<br>& European Gold Markets |          |        |       |  | International<br>Stock Indexes |          |          |
|---|----------|--------|-------|--|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Oct. 29, 1975                                       |          |        |       |  | Stock                          | Prev.    | High     |
| London  | Open     | Close  | N.Y.  |  | Amsterdam                      | 85.00    | 86.70    |
| Zurich  | 142.70   | 142.70 | +0.25 |  | Brussels                       | 119.24   | 120.00   |
| U.S. (\$2.5 dollars per                             | 144.00   | 143.00 | -0.75 |  | Frankfurt                      | 141.30   | 141.25   |
| ounce)  | 147.48   | 147.29 | -0.57 |  | London 50                      | 356.00   | 356.70   |
| Intermarket Gold                                    |          |        |       |  | London 500                     | 3,075.00 | 3,075.00 |
| Settlement  |          |        |       |  | Mexico                         | 801.4    | 787.0    |
| Intermarket Gold                                    |          |        |       |  | Paris                          | 131.69   | 132.00   |
| Settlement value:                                   | 1,600.50 |        |       |  | Singapore                      | 407.22   | 408.00   |
| Value expressed in U.S. dollars.                    |          |        |       |  | Tokyo (m)                      | 316.78   | 316.61   |
| <i>Deutsche Mark</i> — International                |          |        |       |  | Tokyo (n)                      | 6,684.75 | 6,684.75 |
|   |          |        |       |  | Zurich                         | 202.50   | 202.50   |

## Herald Tribune Classified Advertising Gets Results!

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October 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

|               | L. M.  |        | L. H. |        | Glin. Spn. Swis. Daa. Kr. |        |       |
|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------------------------|--------|-------|
| Amsterdam     | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Barcelona (c) | 3.4    | 7.9    | 15.00 | 8.55   | 17.75                     |        | 64.00 |
| Bombay        | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Frankfurt     | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| London (a)    | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Lyons         | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Paris         | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| San Francisco | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Stockholm     | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |
| Zurich        | 3.6280 | 5.6160 | 65.55 | 63.222 | 9.8150                    | 100.00 | 64.22 |

The following are dollar values only:

Amsterdam 2.6280; Barcelona (c) 2.4; Bombay 2.6280; Frankfurt 2.6280; London (a) 2.6280; Lyons 2.6280; Paris 2.6280; San Francisco 2.6280; Stockholm 2.6280; Zurich 2.6280.

Belgian financial franc: 36.75; Canada 1: 1.015; Hong Kong 8: 5.075.

(c) Commercial franc (r) Units of 100  
 (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

**International  
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Ask for it every day.  
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**-By Will Weng**

|             | C  | F        |          | C         | F                 |
|-------------|----|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| AGABRYE     | 19 | 66       | Overcast | MARZO     | 24 61 Cloudy      |
| AMSTERDAM   | 7  | 44       | Overcast | MILAN     | 17 63 Fair        |
| ANKARA      | 10 | 54       | Cloudy   | MOSCOW    | 13 50 Overcast    |
| ATHENS      | 20 | 68       | Cloudy   | MOSCOW    | 13 50 Overcast    |
| BARCELONA   | 24 | 72       | Cloudy   | MUNICH    | 11 41 Cloudy      |
| BELGRADE    | 14 | 54       | Cloudy   | PARIS     | 13 50 Cloudy      |
| BELIN       | 4  | 39       | Cloudy   | NICE      | 10 66 Fair        |
| BRUSSELS    | 6  | 43       | Overcast | OSLO      | 16 60 Overcast    |
| BUDAPEST    | 26 | 74       | Fair     | PARIS     | 13 50 Cloudy      |
| BURSA       | 26 | 84       | Fair     | PRAGUE    | 6 43 Fair         |
| CASABLANCA  | 21 | 70       | Cloudy   | ROME      | 13 65 Fair        |
| COPENHAGEN  | 8  | 46       | Overcast | SOFIA     | 20 66 Cloudy      |
| DARU        | 16 | 54       | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 13 50 Cloudy      |
| DUBLIN      | 14 | 57       | Cloudy   | TEHRAN    | ..... Unavailable |
| DUNDEE      | 12 | 54       | Rain     | TEL AVIV  | 24 72 Cloudy      |
| KOENIGSBURG | 16 | 57       | Overcast | VIENNA    | 13 64 Cloudy      |
| LONDON      | 18 | 64       | Overcast | VIENNA    | 13 64 Cloudy      |
| FRANKFURT   | 29 | Overcast |          | WARSAW    | 9 43 Fair         |
| GENEVA      | 6  | 41       | Overcast | ZURICH    | 10 41 Overcast    |
| HELSINKI    | 8  | 46       | Overcast |           |                   |
| KHARTOUM    | 19 | 64       | Overcast |           |                   |
| LA PALMA    | 19 | 66       | Cloudy   |           |                   |
| LEBON       | 18 | 64       | Cloudy   |           |                   |
| LYON        | 14 | 54       | Cloudy   |           |                   |
| LOS ANGELES | 17 | 63       | Cloudy   |           |                   |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

October 27, 1976

|                            |         |   |
|----------------------------|---------|---|
| JARDINE FLEMING:           |         | 3F - Belgian francs: LF - Luxembourg francs: SF - Swiss francs; |
| (a) Jardine East. Trust... | \$40.72 | + - Offer prices; a - Asked.                                    |
| (b) Jardine Japan Fund...  | \$37.26 |   |
| (c) Jardine Selection NV.  | \$12.77 |   |

## Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

## Best Seller

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Looking for Mr. Gooden  
by Judith Rossner  
Curtain, by Agatha Chris-  
tle  
Shogun by James Clavell  
Munro's Gift, by Saul  
Bellow  
The Moneychangers, by Ar-  
thur Hailey  
Circus, by Allister Mac-  
Lean  
The Great Train Robbery,  
by Michael Crichton  
The Eagle Has Landed  
by Jack Higgins  
The Greek Treasure, by  
Irving Stone

Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter .....  
Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Finger .....  
Total Fitness, by Laurence Gross .....  
Machines and Leonard TMK, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe .....  
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Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith .....  
The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux .....  
Bring on the Empty Horse, by David Niven .....  
Without Feathers, by Woody Allen .....

**By Alan Tru**

made. It would have made no difference if East had returned a low club. South would have taken the club queen, the club ace, and ruffed a heart. The same red-

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  

|       |      |       |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| South | West | North | East |
| 3 ♠   | Pass | 5 ♠   | Pass |
| 5 ♠   | Pass | Pass  | Pass |

 West led the heart seven.

【

ONLY SHIPS THAT GET BLOWN OFF COURSE COME DOWN THIS WAY. AL

RIGHT, KEN. IT'S AWAY FROM ALL REGULAR TRADE ROUTES.

IT'S SO BEAUTIFUL, RIP. I CAN'T SEE WHERE THERE'S ANYTHING TO FEAR.

IF I DIDN'T THINK IT WAS SAFE, HONEY, I WOULDN'T HAVE LET YOU JOIN US...

WELL, SIMPLY STUDY WINDS AND CURRENTS HERE AND HAVE A PLEASANT TRIP HOME...

THE CREWMEN SENSE DANGER...

THE END OF THE LINE

# DENNIS THE MENACE

Keith Haring  
10-25

\*YOU KNOW THE WINDOW IN MY ROOM THAT YOU HAVE TO CLEAN TWO OR THREE TIMES EVERY WEEK?



# Dolphins Catch NFL's Bills In 4th Period to Win, 35-30

From Wire Dispatches

BUFFALO, N.Y., Oct. 27.—In a game that would do justice to the Super Bowl, the Miami Dolphins came back from a 13-0 first-quarter deficit and beat the Buffalo Bills, 35-30, with a fourth-quarter rally yesterday.

Quarterback Bob Griese rallied from a poor start and capitalized on an interception by safety Jake Scott to win the game before a crowd of 80,000. Fullback Don Nottingham scored the winning touchdown—plus two others—on a three-yard plunge, with 1 minute 25 seconds remaining.

The triumph gave Miami a 5-1 record and the lead over Buffalo in the American Conference East. For 57 minutes, the Bills played the best game of his National Football League life.

Then he threw a poor pass into a crowd, which was intercepted by Scott, and it set up Miami's winning touchdown.

After the game, the Dolphins held him to 38 yards rushing, but they could not hold Ferguson until the end. The Buffalo passer completed 20 of 28 attempts for 212 yards and two touchdowns.

Ten minutes into the first period the Bills seemed comfortable with a 13-0 lead. Not many Dolphins had enjoyed such an advantage on the Dolphins. Steve Freeman started the scoring by intercepting a poor pass by Griese and sprinting down the sideline for a 30-yard touchdown.

run. Freeman was playing strong safety in a revised Buffalo secondary that had Tony Greene moving to cornerback and Vic Washington, the running back, playing free safety.

Then Buffalo put on a 64-yard scoring drive that had a spectacular ending as Simpson, with one of his special inside-outside moves, ran 28 yards for a touchdown. But John Leybold's conversion kick hit the goal post and was no good.

The Dolphins did not panic. They went about their business in the second quarter, first with a 72-yard scoring drive that featured a 35-yard run by Mercury Morris.

Another interception of a Griese pass, this one by Greene, set up a Buffalo score on a subsequent pass from Ferguson to Bob Chandler.

That left the score 20-7. Miami then scored quickly on Griese's three passes covering 55 yards, the last to Nam Moore for the touchdown. This happened 25 seconds before halftime.

But the Bills moved just far enough in the remaining time on three completions by Ferguson to set up Leybold for a 45-yard field goal, which left the Bills with a 23-14 lead.

Miami came out in the second with a new tactic. It decided to run right at the Buffalo defense. Nottingham and Norm Bulaich, alternating at fullback, and Morris hit to the inside on 11 straight plays that covered 84 yards. Nottingham scored from

the one and Miami was behind by 23-21.

The fourth quarter, a wild one, began with a comeback drive by the Bills that covered 80 yards, most of them gained on Ferguson's sharp passes to his tight ends, Paul Seymour and Reuben Gant, and to Chandler, a brilliant wide receiver. Chandler caught a touchdown pass of five yards that left Buffalo on top, 30-21.

Miami came right back with a 71-yard drive. This time Griese went for the pass and made four completions, the last to Jim Mandich, the tight end, for the touchdown. Miami then trailed, 30-28.

Ferguson, who had played so well, next tried to force a pass to J.D. Hill in a crowd. Scott intercepted on the Buffalo 23 with three minutes left.

A pass to Bulaich gained 12 yards and set up Nottingham's one-yard plunge into the end zone with 1:35 remaining. Miami went ahead for the first time, 35-30, and it was all over.

Raiders 25, Chargers 6

At Oakland, Calif., Pete Bannasak plunged for one and two-yard touchdowns and Ken Stabler threw a 45-yard scoring pass to Cliff Branch as the Raiders shut out San Diego for the second time this season, 25-0. It was the first home game for the Raiders, now 4-2, including a 6-0 victory in San Diego three weeks ago.

The loss was the sixth for the winless Chargers, whose quarterback, Dan Fouts, missed the game because of an ankle injury and whose leading rusher, Don Woods, was sidelined last week for the season with a knee injury. Most of the game was played in Chargers territory. San Diego got beyond the Oakland 40 once in the first half, reaching the Raiders' 17 before Ray Werschling was wide on a 34-yard field goal attempt.

In the second half, the Chargers managed to pass the Raiders' 40 only once more, reaching the 37. But on the next play, Odis Sistrunk, smeared Bobby Douglass for an 11-yard loss.

Rams 28, Saints 14

At Los Angeles, halfback Cullen Bryant, who successfully defied the Rozelle Rule, scored his first two touchdowns of the season as the Rams beat New Orleans, 28-14. The Rams produced their largest scoring output of the year and raised their record to 5-1, with the 230-pound Bryant scoring in the first half on runs of three and one yards. He also had three touchdowns in two other scoring drives.

In the season, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle had awarded Bryant to Detroit in compensation for wide receiver Ron Jesse, who played out his option and signed with the Rams. But Bryant, who had been with the Rams two seasons after playing at Colorado, fought the edict in the courts and won.

The other Rams touchdowns were on a one-yard run by John Cappelletti, a three-yard pass from James Harris to Bob Klein and a 22-yard run by Bob Schirmer.

Another Challenge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP).—The National Football League Players Association has said that the refusal of commissioner Pete Rozelle to permit the league to sign players from the defunct World Football League is a violation of federal anti-trust laws.

Ed Garvey, the association's executive director, and Kermitt Alexander, its president, issued statements here in which they called Rozelle's action irresponsible and a disregard for the players and fan interest.

Rozelle ordered NFL clubs not to sign WFL players the rest of the season. He had received a threat of a legal challenge to such signings by lawyers of the WFL, which went out of business on Wednesday. Rozelle said the NFL did not want to get involved in such litigation.

Garvey's statement charged that Rozelle's order of "the group boycott will illegally deny job opportunities to all players who played in the WFL. Rozelle's obvious purpose is to avoid competitive bidding for players at all costs. Hopefully, the fans will have a better understanding of the NFL players' concern over Rozelle's power as commissioner."

## Friends Team For Golf Victory

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Oct. 27 (UPI).—Jim Colbert and Dean Reftan won the \$200,000 national team golf championship yesterday with a 36-under-par 252.

The longtime friends, who work together at a Florida golf resort, shot a 64 in the final round to win the pro tour final by three strokes and split a \$40,000 prize. For Reftan, who suffered severe burns 15 months ago and only recently started playing golf again, it was his second purse of the year. The only other prize money he had pocketed was \$395 at the Cliffs Open in March.

Colbert, victor in four Professional Golfers Association tournaments during his career, but whose last year's American Classic, finished this season with a total of \$50,111.

Bobby Cole of South Africa and American John Schlee were tied for second place with Americans Victor Regalado and Curtis Sifford at 255, 33-under-par.



TWO FOR A PASS—The Jets' Rich Caster, left, goes for Joe Namath pass while Colts' Jackie Wallace defends.



The Rams' John Cappelletti dives over the Saints' line as he goes over for a touchdown from one yard away.

## U.S. Closes Pan-Am Games With Equestrian Victory

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27 (UPI).—The United States closed the Pan-American Games yesterday when its equestrian team won the Grand Prix jumping event.

The U.S. quartet finished with 44 1/4 penalty points to win from Mexico, 46 1/2, and Canada, 76 3/4.

It was a fitting finish to the games because no team in modern history did as well as this year's U.S. squad, which suffered continuous fan abuse.

The Americans finished with 116 gold medals, 82 silver and 46 bronze for a total 244, tying the 244 overall awards the 1967 squad won at Winnipeg when the competition wasn't as tough.

Cuba, which had threatened to challenge for overall supremacy during the first week when it was winning gold medals in track and field and weightlifting, finished second with a 55-45-30-130 total.

Canada, host of the Olympics next July in Montreal, was third with 16-34-38-80.

The riding team, performing before a packed Aztec Stadium audience, led through the first round with 32 penalty points, and despite the partisan support of the Mexican crowd, the U.S. quartet held firm for the gold in the second round.

The colorful closing ceremony, which Mexican President Luis Echeverria suddenly decided not to attend, was headed by the crowd during the opening ceremony—followed the jumping.

Although the United States team had been subjected to much harassment by Mexican fans throughout the games, the only real controversy came on the final day when the authorities ordered the soccer final between Mexico and Brazil replayed on Wednesday after both teams were awarded gold medals on Saturday.

## ABA Leader Calls a Merger Inevitable

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 27 (UPI).—Commissioner Dave DeBusschere of the American Basketball Association has said that a merger with the National Basketball Association is "inevitable" after the NBA players' association legal suit is settled.

The NBA players previously obtained a court order in New York barring a merger of the two leagues.

"It is inevitable that a merger will take place," said DeBusschere. "The situation stands the same now for the ABA as it did six months ago. Something has to be settled in the lawsuit."

"Once the NBA and its players association reach agreement, the whole thing will fall into place," DeBusschere said, calling a merger "necessary for survival."

"The bidding (for players) has gotten completely out of hand," he said.

DeBusschere said the ABA is "stronger than ever" and, based on preseason exhibition play, "has reached parity with the NBA."

He put no timetable on a merger of the two. All nine ABA clubs have now applied for membership in the NBA, but the older league has denied the applications because of the players' suit.

Colonels Strong

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27 (UPI).—Artis Gilmore scored 27 points and grabbed 15 rebounds to lead the Kentucky Colonels past the Virginia Squires, 130-112, in an American Basketball Association game last night.

Gilmore tallied 11 points in the final quarter as Kentucky boosted a nine-point advantage at the end of the third quarter to as many as 25 points in the final stanza.



The Lions' Ed O'Neil, left, and a teammate induce the Oilers' Billy Johnson to fumble. But the mistake wasn't enough as Houston still managed to win the game, 24-8.

## Bell Following Tradition at USC

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT).—The new name in college football is Ricky Bell, the nation's leading runner. Ricky Bell is the successor to Anthony Davis, O.J. Simpson and Mike Garrett at the University of Southern California, where a tailback is always more prominent than a professor.

Other recruiters had hoped to persuade Ricky Bell not to enroll at USC because, "You might not play much there, the team's too good." What the recruiters really meant was don't go there because USC will be even better. But on a visit to the USC campus as a senior at Fremont High in the Watts district, Ricky Bell was introduced to O.J. Simpson, the Buffalo Bills' postgraduate. Bell mentioned the other recruiters' argument.

"Don't believe that stuff," O.J. assured him. "Those same guys told me I wouldn't play much here."

O.J. played enough to run for 1,709 yards in 1968, the USC regular-season record. And as a junior, Bell is playing enough to threaten O.J.'s total. After yesterday's 165 yards against Notre Dame, he has accumulated 1,233.

He is averaging 176 yards a game, compared to O.J.'s average of 171. O.J. also ran for 171 yards in the Rose Bowl that season for a total of 1,860 yards. But if Bell maintains his average, he also will surpass the major college regular season record of 1,831 yards, set in 1971 by Ed Marinaro of Cornell, now a Minnesota Vikings postgraduate.

"Next to O.J.," says John McKay, the USC coach, "Ricky Bell has the best speed I've ever coached at tailback. And at 6-2 and 215, he's the biggest tailback I've ever had. He has tremendous power of acceleration. There's no limit to his success provided he continues to get good blocking. But with his size and speed, he needs less blocking than other people. He just shatters those 190-pound defensive backs. I know I wouldn't want to tackle him."

McKay moved Bell to tailback this season after employing him as fullback as a sophomore, at linebacker as a freshman. At fullback, Bell was mostly Anthony Davis's bodyguard but he had a 6.6-yard average in running for 299 yards. In his opening game this season against Duke, he ran

for 356 yards, setting a USC single-game record. As he came off the field at the Los Angeles Coliseum to a standing ovation, he was greeted by a middle-aged stranger who had come out of the stands.

"Who was that guy?" he asked later.

"That's C.R. Roberts," he was told.

"Who is C.R. Roberts?" Ricky asked.

"He's the guy whose record you broke."

C.R. Roberts had gained 251 yards for USC against Texas in 1956 before joining the San Francisco 49ers, where he played with Y.A. Tittle, J.D. Smith and R.C. Owens in the all-initial backfield. Bell has never heard of C.R. Roberts but he knew about Garrett and Simpson and USC's tailback tradition. When he was shifted to the position this season, he accepted the responsibility.

During the summer he often drove at dawn to the Santa Monica beach and ran two and a half miles along the sands in heavy boots, then walked back along the highway.

"To be a tailback at USC you've got to be super," Bell says with more ambition than ego. "Getting up early and running on the beach helped me mentally. It made me think I was really doing something."

That's not all Bell did. He often lifted weights and participated in a light workout at USC's practice field, doing wind sprints and catching passes, before loading freight in a meat-packing plant. Bell is accustomed to responsibility. He was born in Houston, the fifth of seven sons. One of his older brothers leads a rock group, "Archibell and the Drells."

His older brothers are based in Houston with their father, but Ricky and his two younger brothers, Leo and Chester, moved to Los Angeles with their mother. While his mother worked in an auto parts store, he cared for his two brothers. He often cooked for them when his mother worked late.

"Chicken, rice and Kool-Aid," he recalls. "On weekends my mother would fix us big meals of soul food. I grew up fast, taking care of my brothers. They were a big reason why I didn't want to go too far away to college."

In the weeks before the season began, he asked the USC equipment manager for a football to take back to his off-campus apartment. He wanted to handle the football in spare moments, as a precaution against fumbling. The equipment manager spared his request. But after his 266-yard performance in the opener, Bell was awarded the game ball.

There were many outstanding performances. Joao Oliveira, a 21-year-old communications expert in the Brazilian Army, triple jumped 58 feet 8-1/4 inches to better his personal best by nearly four feet and break the world record of Russia's Viktor Saneyev by 1 foot 5-3/4 inches.

At St. Louis, Maurice Lucas and Gus Gerard combined for 46 points to lead the Spirits to a 101-85 triumph over San Diego.

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## Snow Knight Helps His Status As an International Runner

By Michael Strauss

STOBIK, Canada, Oct. 27 (NYT).—Snow Knight, bred in England, purchased as a yearling by a Canadian and raced successfully in New York since last summer, won the \$188,700 Canadian International Championship yesterday.

A superb stretch run under Jorge Velasquez, in the 38th running of the classic, brought victory to the 4-year-old son of Firestreak. The winning time over Woodbine's 1 5/8-mile turf course was 2 minutes 43 1/5 seconds.

In second was the French filly Comtesse de Lot, who was followed by Canadian horse, Carney's Point, and by the favored Dahlia, also from France. Dahlia, last year's winner, trailed Carney's Point by a head as the first four horses were separated by less than two lengths.

A crowd of 26,475 sent Snow Knight to the post as the 7-40-2 second choice as the big chestnut colt, owned by the Windfield Club, had won four straight on turf at Saratoga and Belmont.

Yesterday's victory, which offered the biggest purse in Canadian history, was worth \$113,220 to Windfield Farms. Snow Knight, who won the Mopson Derby in England as a 3-year-old, was purchased in England as a yearling for only \$14,201 by Mrs. Nell Phillips, whose husband is a Montreal attorney. Last year, the Phillips sold a 60-percent share of the colt to E.P. Taylor for a reported \$1 million.

In gaining his fifth straight victory after a slow start, Snow Knight established himself as the favorite for grass honors of the year and for next month's Washington, D.C., International.

## Andretti, Unser Win in Autos

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Oct. 27 (UPI).—American Mario Andretti won the California Grand Prix for Formula 5000 cars and stock car driver Bobby Allison won the International Race of Champions yesterday at Riverside International Raceway.

Andretti, who also finished fourth in the IROC behind Allison, Al Unser and A.J. Foyt, won the Formula 5000 race by 15.76 seconds over Al Unser, his teammate.

Third was series champion Brian Redman of England, while fourth went to former Royal Air Force pilot John Cannon and fifth to John Morton of the United States.

In the third of four IROC races, Allison took the lead on the seventh of 30 laps and maintained up to a four-second margin the rest of the way. He won by 11 seconds as all competitors drove Camaro cars.

Foyt, who started in 11th in a 12-car field, takes a six-point lead into the final IROC event Feb. 13 at Daytona Beach, Fla. Foyt has scored 31 points to 25 for Allison, 23 for Andretti and 21 each for Bobby Unser, Saturday's IROC winner, and stock car driver Benny Parsons.

The International Race of Champions is an invitation series for 12 of the world's best drivers. Only nine of the drivers will go to Daytona as yesterday's results eliminated stock car great Richard Petty of the United States and Formula One star Jody Scheckter of South Africa and James Hunt of England.

## NHL Standings

| Pacific Division | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Philadelphia     | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14  | 39 | 24 |
| NY Islanders     | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13  | 35 | 18 |
| NY Rangers       | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11  | 24 | 28 |
| Atlanta          | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7   | 21 | 33 |

## NFL Standings

| American Conference | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Philadelphia        | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14  | 39 | 24 |
| NY Islanders        | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13  | 35 | 18 |
| NY Rangers          | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11  | 24 | 28 |
| Atlanta             | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7   | 21 | 33 |

## NBA Standings

| Eastern Conference | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|--------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Philadelphia       | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14  | 39 | 24 |
| NY Islanders       | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13  | 35 | 18 |
| NY Rangers         | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11  | 24 | 28 |
| Atlanta            | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7   | 21 | 33 |

## ABA Results

| Eastern Conference | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|--------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Philadelphia       | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14  | 39 | 24 |
| NY Islanders       | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13  | 35 | 18 |
| NY Rangers         | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11  | 24 | 28 |
| Atlanta            | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7   | 21 | 33 |

## WHA Results

| Eastern Conference | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|--------------------|---|---|---|-----|----|----|
| Philadelphia       | 6 | 1 | 2 | 14  | 39 | 24 |
| NY Islanders       | 5 | 1 | 2 | 13  | 35 | 18 |
| NY Rangers         | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11  | 24 | 28 |
| Atlanta            | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7   | 21 | 33 |



